

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MR. PRESIDENT, BRING HOME
ABE STOLAR

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, perhaps most of my colleagues have by now seen the story which appeared on the front page of the "Style" section in the May 10 Washington Post. It's entitled, "The Bitter Pilgrimage of Abe Stolar" and I would like to submit it now for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Abe Stolar is a native Chicagoan whose parents had emigrated to the United States from the Soviet Union in 1909. His parents longed to return and in 1931 the family sold all their belongings so they could return. Abe agreed to join them, and so he emigrated to the U.S.S.R. Although initially buoyed at the thought of living in a new country, Abe gradually became disaffected with Soviet life. Abe survived Stalin's reign of terror and Breznev's repressive regime but by the late 1960's he concluded that he had had enough.

Abe Stolar is not an observant Jew. But like so many other Soviet Jews who never before contemplated emigrating to Israel, news of Israel's stunning victory in the Six-Day War in 1967 stirred him—and steered him—to a return to the homeland of his biblical forefathers.

In 1975 Abe, his wife Gita, and son Michael finally received permission to emigrate and again Abe found himself selling all his belongings. In an infamous, dramatic turn of events, Soviet officials stopped the Stolars just before departure, effectively preventing them from emigrating. Since then, Abe's son Michael has married. He and his wife Julia have one child with one more on the way.

The Soviets have again given Abe, Gita, and Michael permission to leave, but they refuse to let Michael's wife go, claiming that Julia's mother has a financial claim against her. In truth, there is no financial claim but Julia's mother refuses to sign the document admitting as much out of pure vindictiveness. The Soviet emigration office could intervene if they wished but again, this is the work of Soviet Government whose pledge of glasnost has yet to fully extend to human rights. The Stolars have agreed they will only emigrate if the whole family is permitted.

During Passover this year, the traditional time for Jews to commemorate their freedom from slavery, 75 of my colleagues joined me in sending a letter to Julia's mother requesting that she sign the document, thus freeing the Stolars. I forwarded the letter and the signatures to Secretary of State George Shultz and President Reagan.

The President will be traveling to Moscow soon for an arms control summit with the Sec-

retary General. There have been assurances that human rights will also be on the agenda. Abe Stolar is 76 now and ailing and I'm not sure how much time he has left to realize his final dream—to settle in Israel.

There is now a movement afoot in a number of quarters urging the President to press Mr. Gorbachev for the release of all the Stolars. I support that effort and I urge my colleagues in the House to speak out on behalf of the Stolars and to join me in imploring President Reagan to seek to bring the Stolars home with him so they may then emigrate to Israel.

THE BITTER PILGRIMAGE OF ABE STOLAR—A
CHICAGOAN'S 57 YEARS IN THE U.S.S.R.

(By David Remnick)

Moscow.—In the early days of the American romance with Bolshevism, Abe Stolar was a member of the John Reed Young Pioneers, Chicago chapter, and he would march down the sidewalks of Division Street wearing sandwich boards reading "Save Soviet Russia."

"I was a proud communist and my family and friends all looked to the U.S.S.R. for inspiration," he says. The glory day came in 1930 when Stolar and his parents joined hundreds of other American communists in moving to Moscow, capital of the "great experiment."

It was the fantastic voyage of his generation. "We were idealists, and we wanted to build the workers' paradise," Stolar says. He is an old man now, 76 years old with a hearing aid and a lousy leg. He sits in his weary apartment on the southwest rim of Moscow and stares out his window at a landscape of concrete and dust. A line of buses and troop trucks rumbles down the road. Stolar tries to catch a fly with his hands and misses by two feet. "We were idealists," he says finally, "and we were painfully damn naive. A paradise. That was the big damn joke."

Stolar is a plain man made extraordinary by the place he moved to. But he gradually grew disillusioned and finally disgusted with life here, and for more than 15 years he's wanted to leave, live out his life in Israel. He doesn't have a very firm picture in his mind of what Israel might be like, though a relative once sent him a coded post card that said, "Come running."

He has tried. Once, in 1975, the Soviets said he and his wife Gita and their son Michael could go. They packed their things and drove out to Sheremetyovo Airport on the appointed day for the afternoon flight to Vienna. But at the passport window, the police told him to turn around. His wife, they told him, had learned "state secrets" while working at a chemical institute years before.

In the apartment on Vernodskovo Street, there are a few remnants of Stolar's Chicago. His son papered one wall with American cigarette ads and a bathroom wall with chewing gum wrappers. He keeps a stack of Herald Tribunes in his desk. He remembers some things about Chicago, the city he left 57 years ago: the basement meetings in support of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Chicago

Daily News featuring the exploits of Al Capone, the streetcars, the lake.

His mind is filled with a cloudy, quaint, left-wing Chicago, an E.L. Doctorow vision writ small and faint. His accent is still Humboldt Park, but all of it fades and fades some more, and he is always asking, "Do they still have that?" "Do they still say that?" "Is all that gone now? Is it? Sure. That must be all gone now."

In the '20s and '30s, many Western intellectuals were entranced with the Soviet Union. Most of them knew little or nothing about the various repressions here, and what they did know about the history of early Bolshevism they sometimes willfully ignored.

Abe Stolar's parents, Morris and Esther, were not intellectuals, but their passion for the revolution was at the heart of their lives. They were born in the Byelorussian city of Kishinev and emigrated to the United States in 1909, a time when Cossacks were killing Jews by the thousands. In Humboldt Park, the Stolars lived with other Jews and Poles, and they worked as printers.

"My sister and I were born in Chicago, so we were American citizens right away," Stolar says. "But right from the start my father always wanted to go back. His whole culture was Russian."

"When we set out on the voyage, I was feeling great, with the sea air and the future all ahead of us. I never thought I'd stay forever, maybe two years or so, enough for a great adventure, that's all."

"We sold all our stuff, all the furniture, nearly everything we had, because my father insisted that the first five-year plan was starting and soon Russia would have plenty of everything for everybody. What a joke. My mother had brought our dishes and wrapped them in old clothes to keep them from breaking. It turned out that those rags helped us get through some tough times in Moscow. My mother ended up selling them as if they were gold."

When the Stolars arrived at Moscow's Byelorussia train station, Stolar was unimpressed. Gorky Street, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares, seemed like something out of a 19th-century tintype, with cobblestones and streetcars and mud all around, and the buildings no more than two or three stories high, and the plaster cracking, and the paint faded from winter.

"Right away, I had all these little criticisms of Moscow," Stolar says, "but my father was always there to explain that the country had been through a revolution and a terrible civil war and they needed years to build communism."

The Stolars handed over their American passports and received Soviet ones. No one thought to ask what this meant—"We all assumed we were free to come and go"—but in the end this transfer of documents would lead to death for Morris Stolar and an endless residence for his son Abe.

The family lived in an apartment building surrounded on all sides by fields that were populated with pigs and sheep. Esther Stolar's idealism was tempered by her daily walks through the muddy fields. "She was

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the bourgeois among us," Stolar says. "She was uncomfortable from the start."

In the early years, Stalin granted foreigners in Moscow many privileges—extra food rations, a club at Gorky Park. "It was a life of Riley compared to everyone else's life in Russia," Stolar says. "We had movies every week, a drama group, I sang in a chorus and we sang stuff like 'The red cavalry are we, of us brave tales are told.' I still sing those songs to myself."

In 1936, Stalin put an end to all that. Stalin's objects of paranoia included not only military leaders, Jews, "cosmopolitans" and intellectuals, but foreigners. Foreigners were ordered to leave the country immediately or remain as Soviet citizens. Most left. The Stolars, who were carrying Soviet passports, had no choice, and stayed behind.

The next year, as Stalin was beginning his purges, Abe Stolar came home one day to discover the apartment a shambles. His father was gone, arrested by the secret police. "Like nearly everyone in that position, we tried to be rational and figured this was some kind of mistake, something they would correct in a couple of days' time," Stolar says. After weeks of visiting the offices of the secret police—then known as the NKVD—Esther Stolar learned that her husband had been given a "dime," gulag-ese for a 10-year sentence in a prison camp. Later (the family does not know when), Morris Stolar was murdered in the camp.

"We never really suspected before the purges that Stalin was doing anything less than heroic work to build communism. I didn't pay much attention to him, really. The first time I had a hint of his mind was when I was walking down Pushkin Street one day on a holiday, maybe May 1, and there was this huge red banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and, biggest of all, and in the foreground, Stalin.

"And I thought to myself, 'How can they put Stalin up there with such people, the dead gods of communism?' And once more my father had an excuse. He said, 'This is a backward country and the peasants need something to look up to.' So I was reconciled to Stalin. In fact, the first time I ever heard of a friend's parent getting shot by Stalin, I felt bad, but the doublethink was always working on me. I figured that somehow the guy must have deserved it. But then Stalin went ahead and killed my own father, a true believer."

Stolar could get a job only by lying about his father, claiming he was alive or dead from natural causes. He worked for a while painting faces on dolls, and when the war began the same plant started making uniforms for the troops. "I liked any work I could do and do well," Stolar says. "You may think it's crazy but I was raised to believe in the dignity of all work."

In August 1941, the government summoned him from his job to a district office. Stolar was drafted, sent on the next train north to a forest camp in the Arctic Circle.

"I didn't even have time to get warm clothes," he says. "I had no long underwear, just thin pants, a shirt and a jacket, and right away they sent us out into the woods, the weather 40 degrees below zero, and we started chopping down trees. They needed the wood for trenches and dugouts. Though, in the end, the Germans never got that far north."

After that stint as a military woodsman, Stolar went with hundreds of other troops to the front in a town near Lithuania. Their job was to hold the line against the Germans. "But we didn't have many bullets.

They gave us two or three bullets a day. That was it. One night the Germans threw a grenade near me, and a splinter of some kind went flying straight into my left eye. Now all I can see through my left are shadows, Shadows and a little light."

Abe Stolar believed.

Even after all he knew and saw, he believed. After the war, he worked for years for the Soviet propaganda machine, writing captions for the official news agency Tass and copy for the English-language service of Radio Moscow. Using the Russian non de plume Nikolai Stolyerov, Stolar pumped out all the monotonous tripe his fingers could manage. He "forgave" Radio Moscow its "little lies" about the West and the Soviet Union's own economic and political life, "because I still thought we were all in this together, building communism." With the overthrow of Khrushchev in 1964, the station became even worse.

"And after a while the whole thing got to be draining," Stolar says of life under Brezhnev. "When the Israelis won the Six-Day war in 1967, and the radio was coming out with all this stuff how terrible Israel was, I finally began to think." Stolar listened intently to friends and family. Many of them were of the nascent Jewish emigration movement. In 1969, a niece left for Israel, and a few years later, Stolar's sister followed.

For the first time, Stolar stopped living in his father's utopia and took a hard look around. "I could no longer justify anything. Especially after I heard what rotten things they were saying about Israel and the Jews." Stolar's attitude has become so bitter, and his views so pronounced, that it cannot have helped him in his attempts to leave the country.

"I realized that this country is behind where Chicago was when I left in 1930. The customer is always wrong. The pedestrian is always wrong. There is no trust of any kind in this country. Everything that is wrong with this country can be attributed to the fact that most people are not interested in their jobs. Doctors have disdain for sick people. Bus drivers hate their passengers. Lawyers aren't interested in winning your case. The worker in the factory doesn't give a good goddam about the product he's making.

"So much is done on the side, on the black markets, that it's as if real work interferes with your life. There is an old saying here, 'He who works shall not eat.' Who eats the best? The bureaucrats who do nothing. Who eats the worst? The workers who are too worn out to do anything on the side."

Abe married Gita in 1956. Their son Mikhail, now 29, became a deeply religious Jew. He wears a yarmulke, keeps kosher, studies and observes as many of the Jewish rituals as he can. "My father is still an atheist, but I want to go to Israel for religious reasons as well as political ones." Mikhail says, his English a strange blend of working-class Chicago and Moscow.

After denying the Stolars their exile at the airport in 1975, the Soviets now say that the Stolars can go. All except Mikhail's wife Julia, a Soviet citizen. The government claims that Julia's mother has a "financial claim" on her daughter. Stolar says, "That's baloney. The only reason Julia's mother is making any claim at all is because the state is putting her up to it. They just want to give us all the trouble they possibly can."

A few years ago, the Soviets told the Stolars to get out of Moscow within five days. They refused, insisting on their right to

leave together. In the meantime, Mikhail Stolar has been called a "parasite." Abe and Gita live on Abe's \$400-per-month pension. Occasionally, visitors from abroad leave a radio or some books behind, and the Stolars sell them for some extra money for Mikhail and Julia.

"Maybe I could go tomorrow, but how can we possibly leave Julia behind?" Stolar says. "Nobody knows that we will only leave as a family."

The scene is a huge, modern living room on the grounds of the U.S. Embassy in downtown Moscow. High-ranking embassy officers live in town houses that seem airlifted direct from Foggy Bottom. Waitresses float by bearing Thai rolls, meatballs, European cheeses, wine and beer. The room is packed with journalists, diplomats and two dozen refuseniks—Soviets, like Abe Stolar, who have been denied exit visas.

Everyone is waiting for Secretary of State George Shultz, who is in Moscow to lay the groundwork for the summit meeting here at the end of the month. Abe is working on the meatballs. Mikhail and his pregnant wife chat with a few reporters. "Have you seen the letter my father has written to President Reagan?" Mikhail says. "I suppose he gets thousands of letters, though, doesn't he?"

Finally, Shultz arrives, and he inches along from refusenik to refusenik, hearing their encapsulated tales of misery. Each is more nervous than the last as he tries, with everyone watching, to imprint his case on Shultz's mind.

"I have been on a hunger strike. I've been waiting for years to leave. I hope, Mr. Secretary, that you will tell Mr. Gorbachev that my wife and children and I . . ."

"Mr. Secretary, they say I have state secrets, but what was my job? I worked in sausage factory. The only secrets they have there is how much fat they mix with the meat . . ."

Shultz is impassive, a remote man, who emits a stolid concern but little warmth. The refuseniks appeal to him with all the power their eyes and voices can manage. If they could climb inside his mind and stay there, they would. Shultz keeps saying that these cases "are a first priority."

Finally, Shultz arrives at the sofa where Abe Stolar is waiting. Shultz has been at these receptions before, and instantly recognizes Stolar. Shultz says, with a truly warm smile, that he is "tired" of meeting him in Moscow.

"Then let's meet somewhere else," Stolar says. "Somewhere like Israel. Or Chicago."

IN RECOGNITION OF DORIS AND DAVID BAGOFF

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the accomplishments of two outstanding individuals in my district. The New Milford Jewish Center will be honoring Doris and David Bagoff at a testimonial dinner in recognition of their unstinting participation and exceptional contributions to the center.

David Bagoff, a member of the sales and marketing staff of the Murphy Realty branch office in Fort Lee, is the former president of a well-known tool and die manufacturing company in New York City. During World War II, in service to his country, David joined the U.S. Army Air Forces as a flying cadet and graduated as a second lieutenant. He flew 50 combat missions in the European theater and retired with the rank of major after 30 years of combined active and reserve service. He is a member of post 773 of the Jewish War Veterans and the Knights of Pythias. David Bagoff has long exemplified commitment and responsibility in his community and is a member of the board of governors of the New Milford Jewish Center, where he served as the center's president for two terms, first vice president, chairman of the board of directors and for 2 years worked tirelessly as chairman of the fund-raising journal. He is past president of the men's club and currently serves as active liaison to the center's board of directors.

Doris Bagoff, who is currently employed as the office manager for physicians' practices, was formerly a member of the library staff at Fairleigh Dickinson University. Long known for her generosity and unswerving dedication to the center, she served for 2 years as president of the sisterhood and secretary, fund-raising and adult-education vice president. In addition, she has demonstrated her caring and concern as a charter member of the Triboro chapter of Hadassah.

Doris and David Bagoff are the parents of two sons, Robert a dentist, and Gary an accountant. Since relocating to New Milford 20 years ago, they have dedicated themselves to their community and have achieved distinguished records of service and leadership, especially through their involvement with the New Milford Jewish Center. I know they will continue to respond to the needs of others and extend their talent and support, energy and enthusiasm to the Jewish center that honors them. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional couple and extend my appreciation on behalf of their efforts and offer my best wishes for continued success.

A TRIBUTE TO THE UNSUNG HEROES OF SMALL BUSINESS— THE SBA'S PROCUREMENT CENTER REPRESENTATIVES

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, upon the occasion of Small Business Week 1988, I wish to honor some little known and unsung heroes of the small business community; the hard working, knowledgeable, dedicated, servants of small business, the Procurement Center Representatives of the U.S. Small Business Administration. This small team of men and women are both the sword and the shield of small businesses that contract, or seek to contract, with the Federal Government. They are domiciled within, or regularly visit, all

major procurement centers of the Federal Government, military and civilian, to assure that a fair share of government procurement opportunities are made available to small business.

Many, including those who benefit from their activities, are unaware that the procurement center representatives are officials of the Small Business Administration, thinking rather that they are employed by the procuring agencies in which they work. These individuals, the traditional procurement center representative working alone or teamed with breakout procurement center representatives and the breakout team of technical advisors, engineers, and procurement analysts, assist procuring agency officials in identifying procurement opportunities appropriate for fulfillment by small business, and identify and qualify small contractors for the identified procurements.

Breakout teams, breakout procurement center representatives, and technical representatives, are a relatively recent and natural outgrowth of the original, or traditional procurement center representative role. The breakout team identifies and negotiates the segmentation, or breakout, of subsystems and subassemblies from major procurements which had previously, because of size or complexity, been the exclusive preserve of large business. This activity has, by its own nature, increased the volume of procurement opportunities available to small contractors. Both the traditional and breakout procurement center representatives maintain surveillance of all purchasing activities to identify and negotiate for those opportunities which do not require breakout for small business accomplishment.

Breakout procurement center representatives and technical advisors, engineering, have both an engineering education and the requisite technical expertise which enables them to pierce the major systems veil and evaluate the subsystems, assemblies and subassemblies which can appropriately be segmented and procured independently from small contractors. This method has proven to be not only more efficient, but more cost effective than procuring the major system and all of its components from one large prime contractor. Additionally, the savings realized on spare and replacement parts procured from these small contractors is a multiplier of the cost effectiveness of the original breakout procurement.

In this historic 100th Congress, I have authored legislation designed to increase the number of procurement center representatives and enhance their powers. As a direct result of this legislation, small business will receive a greater portion of government contracts and the small business competition will generate substantial cost savings to the taxpayer.

American small business is our greatest treasure. In Federal contracting all small business turns to the procurement center representatives. They work for small business. They work for America. They deserve our wholehearted support and congratulations, these heroes of the SBA.

A TSUNAMI OF JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY TO DELUGE UNITED STATES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the current issue of New Technology Week contains some very disturbing observations by Sheridan Tatsuno, a senior analyst with Dataquest Corp. in San Jose. Mr. Tatsuno warns that the United States runs a very real risk of being leapfrogged in key technologies in the coming decade. If this occurs it could significantly impair our international competitiveness in the coming decade.

Mr. Tatsuno's warnings about the failure of American managers and the general technological illiteracy of our population are deeply disturbing. They add further credence to my view that many of the wounds we have suffered in recent years with respect to our competitiveness are self-inflicted. Until we change many of the philosophies which guide American managers and our society as a whole becomes more comfortable with technology, we are in for a rough ride.

I include the full text of the New Technology Week article in the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues' attention:

[From the New Technology Week, May 9, 1988]

LEAPFROGGING AMERICA: A TSUNAMI OF JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY TO DELUGE UNITED STATES

(By Richard McCormack)

The executives who run major U.S. corporations fail to appreciate the magnitude of Japan's technological strength, says Sheridan Tatsuno, a senior industry analyst with Dataquest, a high-technology market research firm based in San Jose. Japan is moving rapidly into high-end, creative and innovative research across all industrial segments, and the effort "is not going to let up," warns Tatsuno. "In the 1990s we're going to get leapfrogged in a dozen industries and Americans won't know what hit them. * * * It doesn't take a fool to see what's going on there."

The trend will become obvious in the early 1990s and will accelerate in the middle of the decade, predicts Tatsuno, a sansei or third generation Japanese American. Following closely the situation that has developed in memory chips, where the U.S. had a commanding lead and lost all but a very small portion of the market to Japanese producers, says Tatsuno, "the Japanese are going to have the cards for everything. They'll say: 'You can have the technology, come and get it, but it's all in Japanese.' That's when we'll be in trouble."

The U.S. will then be in the position that it is in now in the dynamic random access memory market: the Japanese have the DRAMs and U.S. consumers have to pay whatever price the Ministry of International Trade and Industry dictates.

This situation also poses problems for the Japanese, says Tatsuno. If a recession sets in, there will be more competition for a smaller market: "People will get very uptight, and will start blaming the Japanese for all of their problems."

Tatsuno doesn't quite understand the U.S. mentality. Executives "pooh-pooh ideas before they investigate them," he says. They are too "mentally lazy" to commit themselves to risky but promising technologies. The Japanese are busily creating markets with new technologies while American companies have a "wait-and-see" attitude, Tatsuno remarks. "And this becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. The Japanese say, we're not going to wait. We're going to create and invent the future."

America's skepticism has become an excuse for not doing anything and it is leading to an overall immobilization, Tatsuno charges. "I've really noticed this skepticism quite a bit lately," he explains. "Managers are not being rewarded for what they can do but for what they should be doing right now. If [U.S.] managers divert their attention away from the pressing matters [of the moment], then they really run the risk of exposing themselves to failure." The mentality runs something like this: "We're in the vacuum tube business, we really need to squeeze all of the revenues and energies out of that."

Tatsuno, whose job is to forecast markets, says many Americans "laugh him off the roof" when he makes predictions concerning the growth of certain technologies, three-dimensional integrated circuits, for instance. Yet when he goes to Japan, they say that it's old news. Today's naysayers "will become the protectionists later who scream 'dumping.' It's really backwards thinking."

In superconductivity, the Japanese are looking at all sorts of practical applications, "and they're thinking 20 years; they're thinking next year" for such things and infrared and magnetic sensors. The country also has the mass production and marketing skills "to pull it off," he says. In the meantime, American companies "will sniff at it because there are no margins or the market won't be big enough or they won't be sure what type of market will develop." High-temperature superconductivity will also play well into the Japanese system because of the country's strength in applications engineering and manufacturing, both of which U.S. companies generally lack.

And while the United States government spends \$62 billion a year on research and development much of what is produced is not picked up by industry. Tatsuno uses this comparison: "We're pouring tons of money into fertilizer and seeds and we don't have anybody to harvest the stuff." As a result, the research ends up "rotting in the fields." One way to cure this problem is to have American venture capital companies invade the publicly funded laboratories and pick up whatever they can.

Given that the largest high technology market for U.S.-made products is the U.S. military, Tatsuno believes that this is not a healthy economic condition. The military market is much easier because winning a multi-million dollar contract comes with the stroke of a pen. Whereas in the consumer market "you have to fight for every penny out of the marketplace." To get a similar amount of revenues out of consumers takes a great deal of money and staying power. In defense contracting, it's a one shot deal "either you hit or you don't," he comments. "In the marketplace, it's a constant fight."

The Japanese have a huge amount of high tech products that never make it to the United States. Video telephones are being sold throughout the country, as well as phones that have liquid crystal displays. "Ninety-nine percent of the products are

way ahead of the United States, but never make it here," says Tatsuno. The reason for this is that most Americans are not as scientifically or numerically sophisticated as the average Japanese. In order for those products to be successful in the U.S., they would have to be "dumb-downed." In the U.S., consumers get extremely frustrated when a product gets the least bit technical, Tatsuno explains. "Whereas in Japan, the level of education is so high that the average Joe is a pretty sophisticated guy."

The Japanese also have an extremely good command of the English language, and there are only a few Americans who possess knowledge of the Japanese language. Right now, the "biggest problem" facing companies in the Silicon Valley is the lack of college graduates in electrical engineering who possess the ability to speak or read Japanese. Tatsuno continually receives calls from companies asking if he could suggest people with these qualifications. He doesn't know of any. In terms of firepower, the Japanese are graduating hundreds of thousands of electrical engineers a year, all of whom read English and therefore "know exactly what we're doing." By contrast, the United States is graduating less than 100 American born BSEEs a year capable of conversing in Japanese.

If Tatsuno was in charge of hiring for a U.S. technology company, he would raid Japanese companies for their best and brightest talent. This is easier said than done, however. "I'd change the immigration policies to allow any company to pull in a Japanese researcher or engineer," he explains. The danger in this is that a Japanese would leave his position in Japan to take one up at a Japanese company's office in the U.S. "So you say, 'if you don't stay with an American company, you lose your visa.'" There are plenty of Japanese who would love to live in America, he points out.

Does Tatsuno believe that the entrepreneurial high-tech start-up companies are the United States' ace in the hole in this internationally competitive environment? Yes, and no, he responds. "These guys are coming into a pretty crowded marketplace." When Intel was founded in 1968, for instance, it had five years to take control of its market and there was no Japanese competition. "Now, these small companies are protected for only a very, very short time," Tatsuno says.

THE AMERICAN AGENDA: A GOOD IDEA

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post contains a fine article on "an unusual bipartisan effort to identify the most pressing problems that will face the next president and to propose some solutions."

This project is the American Agenda, a bipartisan organization that is cochaired by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. The Post article quotes a prospectus of the Agenda as saying, "Our purpose will be to build a bridge of ideas between the experience and wisdom of the past and the policies, actions, and aspirations of the next president."

This is clearly a worthy goal as our Nation prepares itself for the next century. I wish the American Agenda well. I know it will succeed in part because of the worthiness of its aspirations, in part because it is bringing together some of our Nation's finest thinkers and leaders from both political parties.

One of those leaders is Stu Eizenstat, who many of us remember as President Carter's chief domestic policy adviser. Although Stu has been pursuing an active career as a Washington attorney since leaving the White House, he has still found time to remain involved with important public interest projects such as the American Agenda. I'm sure with dedicated individuals such as Stu involved, the Agenda will prepare a useful blueprint for the next President.

I am submitting the Post article for the Record for my colleagues' perusal.

[From the Washington Post, May 12, 1988]

CARTER, FORD JOIN GROUP TO HELP NEXT PRESIDENT AVOID SOME PITFALLS

(By Lou Cannon)

Former presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter are cooperating in an unusual bipartisan effort to identify the most pressing problems that will face the next president and to propose some solutions.

Carter and Ford are cochairmen of American Agenda, an organization that is attempting to define a "considered agenda" of the five or six most serious issues likely to be faced by President Reagan's successor. The group's formation will be formally announced Sunday.

"Our hope is to help create for the next president and for the nation a summary agenda of where we as a nation are, where we want to go and what we must do to get there," declared a prospectus of American Agenda.

"Our purpose will be to build a bridge of ideas between the experience and wisdom of the past and the policies, actions and aspirations of the next president," it added.

The organization is being jointly directed by Stuart Eizenstat, a Washington attorney who was Carter's chief domestic policy adviser, and James M. Cannon, who served as political adviser to Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller and then to Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) when he was Senate minority and then majority leader. Baker is now White House chief of staff.

American Agenda, funded by a \$500,000 grant from the Times-Mirror Co., will focus on problems expected to confront the next president during his first six months in office.

"The first six months is the period when the president has the least familiarity with the office but also the greatest opportunity to make changes because it is likely to be the time when he has the most bipartisan support," Cannon said.

Eizenstat called the idea "the first attempt at an effective and systematic use of past presidents" and to learn from their experience and mistakes.

"There are those who will say that the people who are responsible for the problems are recommending ways to solve them," Eizenstat said. "But it might be useful for the new president and his aides to hear the recommendations of people who been through the experience and have a few bumps on their heads."

To define problems and prospective solutions, the group will consult with more than

75 specialists in different disciplines and attempt to establish a working relationship with foundations involved in national and international policy analysis.

The two former presidents and an executive committee composed largely of former high government officials will make its recommendations to the president-elect on Nov. 10, two days after the election, and subsequently make the report public.

Cannon and Eizenstat said the emphasis will be on finding a consensus, wherever possible, and on narrowing options on issues where agreement cannot be reached.

American Agenda's prospectus observed that neither of the major parties' nominees "will have the time or opportunity or the responsibility" during the campaign to focus on decisions that must be made if elected.

The winner will have only 10 weeks to recruit his staff and Cabinet, be briefed on the problems he will inherit and initiate his first policies and programs.

The executive committee of American Agenda includes former Tennessee governor Lamar Alexander, former Treasury secretary Michael W. Blumenthal, former deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher, former housing and urban development secretary Carla A. Hills, former Urban League director Vernon E. Jordan, former secretaries of state Henry A. Kissinger and Edmund S. Muskie, former deputy budget director Paul H. O'Neill, former Congressional Budget Office director Alice M. Rivlin, American Express chief executive officer James D. Robinson III, former defense secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, former national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, former special trade representative Robert S. Strauss and former Communications Workers of America president Glenn E. Watts.

IN HONOR OF THE SUFFOLK JEWISH LEADERSHIP LEGISLATIVE BREAKFAST AND 40 YEARS OF UNITED STATES-ISRAEL RELATIONS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge an event celebrating the 40th anniversary of the State of Israel which will occur on Long Island on May 15, 1988. On that day, the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council and the Suffolk Division of the American Jewish Congress will host the Suffolk Jewish Leadership Legislative Breakfast. This breakfast will serve as a forum for Long Island's elected officials and Jewish leaders to discuss the special relationship which exists between the United States and Israel and the future of this relationship over the next 40 years.

The Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council is the umbrella organization for more than 30 Jewish groups in Suffolk County. The planning council coordinates the activities of these groups and serves as a conduit for information between them and the community.

The American Jewish Congress, founded in 1981, is celebrating its 70th anniversary this year. It is an organization founded to promote social and economic justice for all Americans,

and to ensure the security of Jews around the world. The Suffolk Division of the American Jewish Congress works to protect the basic principles of the Constitution and to maintain the separation between church and state. It is actively involved in defending people against anti-Semitism and works to solve the problems of the homeless.

I spent the second week of January of this year in Israel. This trip was the first time I had been to that region of the world. During my visit there, I had the opportunity to meet with many of Israel's top leaders, and to discuss many of the important international issues which bind the United States and Israel together. In light of the recent disturbances in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, I am especially glad that I had the opportunity to view the situation in Israel firsthand. While in Israel, I was impressed by the many scientific, agricultural, and engineering accomplishments of that country. I have no doubt that if that region of the world was at peace, Israel could make a significant contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the entire region.

Israel's connection to the United States officially began when President Truman made the United States the first country to officially recognize the newly declared State of Israel. Since 1948, relations between the United States and Israel have steadily grown stronger. The United States-Israel relationship is firmly based on a number of factors. I believe the strongest of these factors include a shared heritage as vibrant, innovative people and American respect for Israeli accomplishments—building a modern nation out of little more than sand and hard work in less than half a century.

I am confident that the relationship between the United States and Israel will continue to grow stronger over the next 40 years as it has over the past 40. I look forward to working with the American Jewish Congress and the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council to advance social and economic justice here, and to strengthen the ties between the United States and Israel.

ROME, GA, PROVES THAT DOWNTOWNS CAN SURVIVE MALLS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, we hear pronouncements throughout the Nation these days that downtown is dead—whether it might be downtown in a major city, a medium-sized community or a small town.

However, the city of Rome, in the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia, has proven that downtown can survive and prosper, even in the age of the mall.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the RECORD a column, by Jim Wooten of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, which describes the successful effort of the people of Rome to preserve and revitalize their historic downtown area.

[From the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, May 8, 1988]

ROME PROVES THAT DOWNTOWNS CAN SURVIVE MALLS

(By Jim Wooten)

Wait! Citizens are getting too far ahead of their leaders. Before politicians can assemble a comprehensive program to save rural Georgia, it may save itself, and in some instances, in glorious style.

In two weeks, dignitaries will gather in Rome to dedicate a beautification project called Streetscape, another phase of a downtown redevelopment program that is turning Rome into something to be experienced.

The revival of this once-affluent city of 30,000, where the Etowah and Oostanaula rivers merge to form the Coosa, is the story of a city that took advantage of available government help to save itself.

In the past 10 years, \$20 million has been invested in downtown and 85 Victorian-style buildings have been renovated. New retail businesses flourish, many of them small enterprises started by local people who started to believe in themselves and their community's future. Last year, 20 new businesses were started, while two closed or moved. The 20 employ a total of 40 people, truly mom-and-or-pop operations.

Admittedly, Rome had a character to redevelop. The city flourished between 1870 and 1920 as a northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama trading center where cotton was processed for steamboat shipment down the river. Fine homes and commercial buildings were constructed during the period. The downtown remained a commercial center until strip shopping centers and, in 1975, a nearby mall siphoned off major downtown businesses. Property values plunged.

The turnaround started early in this decade when Rome joined a state program called Main Street, which had been developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to save downtown historic structures.

The program was aimed at cities of less than 50,000. Administered by the state Department of Community Affairs, it provides mostly technical advice and some incentive grants to smaller cities to redevelop downtown areas. Rome and Athens are the most successful graduates, but now half the eligible cities in the state participate.

It helped change downtown Rome's appearance. But this state is full of cities that have changed downtown's appearance without altering downtown's fate or even its attraction.

Rome is different because it's clearly an instance of people using limited government assistance to solve their own problems, not of people altering building facades or constructing bicycle paths just because free money is available.

This Streetscape project, to be dedicated May 21, is an example. To finance it, downtown property owners agreed to tax themselves an extra five mills for up to five years and to pay a one-time curb and gutter assessment. That raised \$400,000. The city kicked in another \$250,000. The state Department of Transportation contributed \$150,000 to buy a trolley, and the community raised \$337,000.

How? Elements of the project were "sold" to about 150 members of the community. Downtown benches sold for \$2,000, willow oaks for \$350, lights for \$1,500 and crepe myrtles for \$200. Bricks sold for \$15 each. Downtown's revival, thus, is an ongoing

effort. It doesn't stop when tax laws change or grants dry up. And that is what sets it apart from dozens of others.

So attractive has Rome become that a major mall has been announced three miles north of town, with four anchor stores and a half million square feet of retail space.

Will downtown survive? Bet the farm on it.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED FAA RULE

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, small aircraft owners and pilots in my district are really upset about the Federal Aviation Administration's [FAA] proposed rules requiring mode C transponders. I'm mighty concerned too, as are many other Members of Congress. I have written T. Allan McArtor, the FAA Administrator, asking for changes in the rules. My folks at home are raising important questions about the broad and burdensome reach of the rules. That's why I'm including in these remarks a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. McArtor that expresses what's on their minds:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 1988.

HON. T. ALLAN MCARTOR,
Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MCARTOR: I know you've been receiving comments from other members of Congress about the proposed rules expanding requirements for the use of Mode C transponders. I wanted you to know what's on the minds of my constituents in Tennessee.

The main thing I'm hearing is that the proposed rules are too broad and too burdensome. Making all small planes equip with Mode C transponders within forty nautical miles of 254 airports and above 6,000 feet anywhere in the U.S. goes too far. That's a heavy burden for folks flying small aircraft. When folks are asked to bear the burden of new costs and regulations you've got to be able to justify it. I don't feel that you've justified your proposal.

We're all for improving public safety. We are just asking that you pursue it with a well-tailored rule that is fair to small aircraft. Pilots in my area would willingly bite the bullet and sacrifice if they really believed these proposed rules were the best way to make the skies safer. They feel, and I agree with them, that they are not.

How do you respond to these arguments? First, airports and air controllers don't have the capacity to use all the information that would be coming in from all those transponders at those distances. Second, many of the areas that would be swept in by the rules just don't have that much commercial traffic. The rules should take this into account. Many of my constituents believe it would be better to establish air traffic climb/descent corridors rather than block out more airspace. Third, controlling more airspace without really assessing its impact on small planes and without really knowing how much radar airports can handle is unfair and premature. Why can't a much more limited rule do the job?

When you require Mode C transponders for everybody over such an extensive area

and at the same time start expanding controlled airspace, understandably pilots of small craft believe they're not wanted up there—that it's the beginning of the end of their freedom to take to the skies.

To me, it's unfortunate for everybody when your proposed rules pit pilots of small aircraft against commercial airlines. We all should be working together to do everything we can to prevent midair collisions and make the skies safer.

Thank you for extending the deadline for public comment and for giving us all the chance to let you know our views. Pilots of small aircraft are raising serious challenges to the new rules. I urge you to take their comments to heart.

Sincerely,

JIM COOPER,
Member of Congress.

NATIONAL NURSE SERVICE CORPS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to address the growing need for nurses across the Nation, the National Nurse Service Corps Act.

The bill would authorize the forgiveness of loans and scholarships to nursing students who agree to serve in either geographic or practice areas that have a shortage of or need for nurses. It applies the National Health Service Corps and Nurse Education Act loan forgiveness and scholarship programs to nurses who commit to service in return for their education.

WHAT THE BILL DOES

The bill sets aside 50 percent of funds appropriated for National Health Service Corps scholarships and loan repayment programs for nurses who agree to serve in health manpower shortage areas.

Those shortage areas would be defined to include any medical facility or population group, such as rural areas, that have a shortage of nurses. Such facilities could be hospitals, nursing homes or home health agencies, among others.

The loan forgiveness section of the Nurse Education Act—title VIII of the Public Health Service Act—also is reauthorized to allow for the repayment of student loans to nurses who agree to serve for at least 2 years in nurse shortage areas or locations.

This bill is designed to attract men and women back into the time-honored profession of nursing by paying for their education in return for their commitment of service in needy areas.

The concept is one that has been successfully applied to attract physicians to manpower shortage areas, including a number in my own rural district of Wisconsin. A requirement for service in return for a paid education attracts students with a high degree of commitment to the field in which they are trained. It is our hope that, by applying that approach to nurse education, more students, including men and minorities, will come into the field of nursing.

This approach is one that I would like to see approved in forthcoming appropriations

bills for fiscal year 1989 for both the National Health Service Corps and the Nurse Education Act, should it be reauthorized, as I hope it will be.

NURSE SHORTAGE PROBLEM

There is no question that the Nation faces a serious problem with respect to its supply of needed nurses. The problem is less one of overall numbers than of increased demand for them in practice areas where they are declining. And it is exacerbated by the shrinking number of people who are entering the profession. For that reason, this nursing "shortage" is more serious than one in the early 1980's because the pipeline of new trainees is threatening to dry up.

There are many reasons why people are not going into nursing these days. They include new professional options for women, who traditionally have made up the majority of nurses; dissatisfaction with working conditions; low wages, among others.

But this bill is designed to attack the problem at the beginning: Provide an incentive for people to train as nurses and the supply of them will increase.

The facts speak for themselves about the growing problem:

There has been a precipitous decline in the number of students entering nursing schools for all types of nurse training programs since 1983. Enrollments in nursing schools dropped nearly 20 percent for baccalaureate programs—general education for registered nurses—between 1983 and 1986. A number of nursing schools have closed and more threaten to do so because of declining enrollment, according to the National League of Nursing and the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

That means that more than 12,000 fewer nurses were trained in those years.

In 1983, 42,000 first-time full-time 4-year college freshmen indicated a desire to prepare for a career in nursing. In 1986, that number had dropped to 19,800, according to the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

The vacancy rate for registered nurses in hospitals nationwide more than doubled from 6.3 percent in 1985 to 13.6 percent in 1986, according to the American Hospital Association [AHA].

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that there may be a 50-percent shortfall in the supply of nurses—a need for an additional 344,000 nurses—in the next 5 to 10 years.

Eighteen percent of hospitals in large urban areas reported temporary bed closures and 14 percent reported limitations on emergency services in 1987 because of nursing shortages, according to an AHA survey.

In rural areas, 9.5 percent of hospitals reported temporary bed closures on a regular basis for the same reason.

In my own State of Wisconsin, the Hospital Association reports 1,000 vacant nursing positions statewide with the highest vacancy rate—10 percent—in my rural district. Wisconsin nursing school deans say there has been an average drop in enrollment of 50 percent in the past 3 years.

The National Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, MD, has 110 vacancies for nurses skilled in critical care and other fields.

The reasons for those vacancies vary and are related to the changing demand for nurses—the increased need for bedside nurses in nursing homes and home health agencies, for acute care nurses in hospitals that have sicker patients because of earlier discharges than in previous years.

It is closely related to the increasing number of elderly people in our population. In 1980 the number of people in nursing homes has risen to 1.2 million, up from 800,000 in 1970, an annual increase of 4.5 percent. Estimates by the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services project that the demand for nursing home care will increase dramatically by the year 2000. The National Institute on Aging, report, "Personnel for Health Needs of the Elderly, Through the Year 2000," September 1987, states: "There is a major need to increase the geriatric content in undergraduate programs" of nurse education (page 61). Nursing homes are the second-largest employer of registered nurses in the Nation.

The supply of nurses, therefore, is not keeping up with the demand. At the same time, Federal support for nurse training has dropped significantly under the Reagan administration, although Congress has tended to maintain a level of funding for nurse education programs. Federal funding for nursing education fell from \$150 million in 1973 to \$53 million in 1987.

The loan forgiveness and scholarship programs tied to service have not been implemented for nurses under either the National Health Service Corps or the service commitment loans or scholarships to nurses at all, although the authority to do so has existed in the law all along.

This bill provides for programs that nursing deans tell us will be attractive to many students. Major nursing associations, the American Hospital Association, long-term care facility organizations support the concept.

The bill provides a way to reduce financial barriers to nursing careers for those who otherwise could not afford the necessary education. Between 1973 and 1984, the Federal Government supported some 220 nursing students under service payback agreements, and evidence shows that the average default rate for nursing students under the National Student Loan Program is approximately 5 percent, less than the national average.

The Tri Council for Nursing, composed of the American Nurses Association, the National League for Nursing, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, and the American Organization of Nurse Executives recommended recently, in specifications for reauthorization of the Nurse Education Act, as its No. 1 specification, providing "financial assistance to entering nursing students who will be obligated for service in a nursing shortage area such as long-term care, acute care, perioperative care, and others, as designated by the Secretary [of Health and Human Services]," and providing "financial assistance to licensed nurses to complete their undergraduate education with

payback in designated nursing shortage areas."

It is my hope that we will move quickly to put this program in place so that we may see its impact and move toward rebuilding the national supply of nurses.

EXTENDED BENEFIT REFORM BILL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the extended benefit reform bill with my colleagues Congressman SANDER LEVIN and Congressman DONALD PEASE. I would also like to commend both of them for their leadership on this bill, and on unemployment issues generally.

Our legislation would provide an additional, optional formula that would make extended unemployment benefits more easily available under the Federal-State Extended Unemployed Compensation Act of 1970. The measure would allow States hard hit by unemployment to count people who have exhausted their unemployment insurance in determining eligibility for the extended benefits program.

The bill would offer an alternative trigger when more than 25 percent of the unemployed workers exhaust their 26 weeks of benefits without finding a job. If the weekly average rate of individuals exhausting regular unemployment benefits for the period of that week and the immediately preceding weeks exceeds 25 percent, the State would be eligible for the extended benefits program.

This percentage would be determined by dividing the number of exhaustees in the current week by the number of persons who received their first benefit for their current benefit year for the week beginning 6 months before. The bill would require the Secretary of Labor to compile the information required to calculate this formula.

Our legislation recognizes that the current formula to determine eligibility for the extended benefits program does not count individuals who have exhausted their unemployment insurance. Therefore, although there may be thousands of unemployed workers no longer receiving benefits, the formula enabling States to "trigger on" to the extended benefits program does not record them. As a result, a State like Michigan, with large numbers of unemployment insurance exhaustees, does not qualify for extended benefits. Our legislation provides a remedy to this problem by providing an alternative trigger that would include workers who have exhausted their benefits to determine eligibility for additional insurance.

In introducing this legislation, I must give a great deal of credit to Mr. Eric Mays from Flint, MI. An active member of region 1-C, UAW, Mr. Mays testified recently at a North-east-Midwest congressional coalition hearing I sponsored on dislocated workers in the automobile industry, and has tirelessly explored methods of directing additional unemployment benefits to laid-off workers in Flint. I congratu-

late Mr. Mays for his perseverance in assisting us in drafting this bill. This measure will provide critical benefits to districts severely impacted by layoffs and plant closings and is a model example of legislation originating at the grassroots level. I am pleased that I could work in concert with a gifted constituent to develop a bill that will be enormously helpful to Michigan and to my district.

Flint, MI has borne a disproportionate share of the national unemployment burden. While the level of unemployment nationally has been falling to 5 percent, Flint has suffered under a rate of 20 percent. Over the past year alone, four plants in the area have closed or laid off workers, affecting over 10,000 individuals. What these numbers do not reflect, however, are related jobs that are lost as a result of these layoffs—and the families that are directly hurt when an individual worker loses his or her job.

During the hearing I chaired on dislocated autoworkers and in individual meetings, I was moved by the accounts of unemployed workers losing their jobs, their benefits, and finally, sometimes, their homes and automobiles. Many of them had used up their savings and were turning to social service agencies for the first time in their lives, a wrenching decision for individuals who had always been able to provide for their families. What stuck me, however, is that at no time did these unemployed workers lose their hope. They believed that something could be done to remedy a situation that they were in no way responsible for.

Our legislation is a start in that direction. Although it is no substitute for a coherent industrial and trade policy, the bill makes it easier for States with high levels of unemployment to become eligible for extended benefits and will provide a buffer between laid off workers and powerful economic forces beyond their control. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass a bill that will help our long-term jobless citizens receive the benefits they deserve.

EXTENDED BENEFIT LEGISLATION

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing, together with my colleagues, Congressmen PEASE and KILDEE, legislation to help a group of people that have been all but forgotten, the long-term unemployed.

While unemployment rates have come down, 6.6 million workers are still out pounding the pavements, looking for a job. This number represents millions of families without a breadwinner, and millions more trying to make do on a single income. For over 50 years, this Nation has provided assistance to these families through the unemployment insurance program. Today, however, the unemployment insurance system is broken. Our bill provides a new approach to fixing the program and ensuring that those who are out of work for more than 6 months are not abandoned.

In recent years, a very troubling situation has developed. The proportion of the unemployed collecting benefits has fallen precipitously. In 1986, an average of only 33 percent of the unemployed were claiming benefits at any one time, an all-time low. This low rate continued in 1987, with a record low of 25 percent recorded in October. In April of this year, the rate had increased to 37 percent.

By comparison, in 1975, a recession year in which programs to assist the long-term unemployed were available and working, 75 percent of those out of work were able to count on a check to help them through. Even in the non-recession year of 1979, 42 percent claimed benefits. On average, during the 1970's, 60 percent of all the unemployed were collecting benefits.

There are several reasons why so few are collecting benefits, but one critical reason is because the only Federal long-term assistance program is simply not working. The Extended Benefit Program [EB] is designed to provide an additional 13 weeks of benefits in States with high unemployment.

In 1981, the criteria for a State to "trigger on" EB were significantly tightened. Predictably, fewer and fewer people were helped, until today, EB is operating in only one State, Alaska. The two States with the worst unemployment in the country, Louisiana and West Virginia are without any extended benefits. States like Michigan, Texas, and Mississippi, with unemployment rates more than 2 full percentage points higher than the national average have no extended benefits.

But the problem is deeper. If we were to undo the 1981 act, no additional States would trigger on the EB Program. The labor markets of the late 1980's have changed significantly from only a decade before. Unless we make some fundamental amendments to the unemployment insurance system, millions of jobless will continue to face destitution after 6 months of unemployment.

Since the early part of this decade, for as yet unexplained reasons, the traditional measure of unemployment that we are all familiar with, called the total unemployment rate [TUR], began to diverge from the insured unemployment rate [IUR]. The IUR measures only those who are out of work and collecting benefits, while the TUR is based on a survey of households and measures everyone out of work and looking for a job, whether or not they are collecting benefits.

In the recent past, these two measures moved in tandem. When times were tough and the unemployment rate went up, the IUR rose right along side. This is important because getting the additional 13 weeks of extended benefits depends on a State's IUR, not the unemployment rate. Today, there is no such correlation. States with high unemployment have low IUR's.

Thus, this measure no longer captures the amount of distress in the labor market. The Extended Benefit Program is premised on the idea that if unemployment rates are high in a given State, it will probably take people longer to find another job. The program then provides 13 weeks of benefits, 13 weeks of time for further job hunting without the wolf at the door. Because of the failure of the IUR to

show which States are having trouble, nobody is eligible for extended benefits.

In the past several Congresses, many Members have put forward proposals to change the mechanism for triggering on the Extended Benefit Program. I have cosponsored several. The basic approach of these bills is to use the normal measure of unemployment or TUR as the key statistic. Critics have pointed out several difficulties with this approach and to date no progress has been made.

Our proposal takes a new tack. Our bill would add a State optional alternative trigger to the extended benefit law based on exhaustion rates. An exhaustion rate measures the number of people who run through their 26 weeks of regular State unemployment insurance and fall out of the system. Our proposal says that, if a State has a relatively high level of exhaustion, then that is a State with economic problems, and workers should have the extra 13 weeks to find a job.

This exhaustion rate measure meets many of the difficulties of the TUR. Exhaustion rates are easily measurable and equally accurate in all States. They can be available on a weekly or monthly basis without delay, and measure only those who are covered by the unemployment insurance system.

You might wonder why we are introducing unemployment legislation in a time of falling unemployment rates. I submit that this is the ideal time to consider program reforms. Too often this institution legislates in the heat of crisis. When joblessness soars, and it will again, we will seek solutions. Unless we lay the ground work now, we will put together piecemeal efforts and in the end, leave fundamental problems, such as pockets of high unemployment, unaddressed.

This legislation is not intended to be a solution to the problem of long-term unemployment. Indeed, I strongly believe that unemployment reform must include not only benefit improvements, but also better access to training and counseling, and strong links to the business community. I introduced legislation to address these aspects of reform earlier in this Congress.

The bill we are introducing today, is one piece of a larger plan. It is a fresh idea and as such I expect that it will be refined. I have asked CRS, CBO, GAO and several labor economists to look into an exhaustion rate trigger. I look forward to their comments.

This legislation, to the extent it provides vital assistance to the long-term unemployed in hard-hit areas, will cost Federal dollars. The Extended Benefit Program is a 50-50 State-federally funded program, but under Gramm-Rudman, all of the expenditures are counted toward the deficit. Thus, the question of priorities will have to be addressed.

In closing, I would like to acknowledge the role in the development of this bill played by a jobless auto worker in Flint named Eric Mays.

Eric came to Washington several months ago with a contingent of auto workers who have recently lost their jobs. After a series of meetings and discussions with members and staff, he took back to Flint a pile of testimony and studies on unemployment insurance reform. Eric poured over that material and began thinking of ways to help those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits,

while at the same time responding to the criticism aimed at earlier reform bills.

Out of this effort developed the bill we are introducing today. This may be the first new idea to hit this field in several years. I think Eric's contribution is another example that the best ideas come from the front lines.

My distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan, DON RIEGLE, has introduced companion legislation. I urge my colleagues to join us in seeking to make the Extended Benefit Program viable again.

I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD at this point:

H.R. 4595

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STATE "ON" AND "OFF" INDICATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(d) of the Federal-State Extended Unemployed Compensation Act of 1970 is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end: "Effective with respect to compensation for weeks of unemployment beginning on the date established pursuant to State law, a State may by law provide that the determination of whether there has been a State "on" or "off" indicator beginning or ending any extended benefit period shall be made on the basis of whether the weekly average rate of individuals exhausting regular unemployment compensation benefits for the period consisting of such week and the immediately preceding 12 weeks exceeded 25 percent, as determined by dividing the number of individuals who exhaust such benefits in the week for which a determination is being made by the number of individuals who received their first such benefit for their current benefit year for the week beginning 26 weeks before such week."

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—(1) The Secretary of Labor shall compile on a weekly basis for each State—

(A) the number of individuals who receive their first regular unemployment compensation benefit for their current benefit year; and

(B) the number of individuals who exhaust regular unemployment compensation benefits.

(2) For purposes of paying benefits for weeks of unemployment under the amendment made by subsection (a), a State may provide for such benefits to be paid only for weeks of unemployment beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act. In determining whether there has been a State "on" or "off" indicator beginning or ending any extended benefit period, however, a State may make such determination based on a weekly average rate which includes the 12 weeks beginning before such date of enactment.

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP CHRISTOPHER

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Philip Christopher, an outstanding leader in the Greek-Cypriot American community. Mr. Christopher will be honored on May 14 at the Greek-Cypriot American dinner in

New York City for his outstanding contributions to the Greek-American community.

Mr. Christopher serves as the president of the Pancyprian Association of America, which he founded in 1975. The Pancyprian Association is the largest Greek-Cypriot organization in the United States, and through the leadership of Mr. Christopher has sponsored the Pancyprian folk dancers, the Philharmonic band, the Sea Scouts, a championship soccer team, and a community center. Through CY-PAC, Greek-Cypriot Americans have broadened their involvement in the American political process.

A native of Kyrenia, Cyprus, Philip Christopher immigrated to the United States in 1959. He was graduated from New York University with honors in 1970 as captain of the soccer team. After a brief teaching career, Mr. Christopher joined the Audiovox Co., a leader in the electronics field, and currently serves as executive vice president.

Under Philip Christopher's leadership, the Pancyprian Association has offered more than 100 scholarships to Cypriot students for study in the United States. These efforts are an important part of the strengthening of relations between the United States and Cyprus and enable young Cypriots to gain a better awareness of this country.

Philip Christopher's other activities on behalf of his community are manifold. He has served as president of the Cyprus Federation, chairman of the Justice for Cyprus Committee and president of CY-PAC. He is a member of the board of directors of the Cyprus Children's Fund, American Hellenic Alliance, and the United Hellenic Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to participate in the tributes being extended to this outstanding son of Cyprus and proud citizen of America, Philip Christopher, and to extend all best wishes to him, his wife Chris, and son Nick, on this auspicious occasion.

TRIBUTE TO BERKSHIRE THEATER FESTIVAL

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Berkshire Theater Festival in Berkshire, MA, which celebrates its 60th season this year. As a personal friend, and as one who has represented the Berkshires for 38 of those 60 years—8 as a State senator and the past 30 as a Member of Congress—I want to offer my personal congratulations.

And since it is such a special anniversary, Mr. Speaker, the patrons at the theater have decided to dedicate this season to two very special people who have played a tremendous role in helping the Berkshire Theater Festival become the event that it is today—John H. and Jane P. Fitzpatrick.

Jack and Jane, owners of the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge, MA, have spent innumerable hours working to enhance the festival. There is no question that the Berkshire Theater Festival would be but a shadow of its current self without the yeoman efforts of the Fitzpatricks.

The history of the festival itself is long and proud. Under the direction of two young theater graduates from the Yale Drama School, and with the support of the "Three Arts Society," the theater began in 1928. This was not an average, small-town theater, Mr. Speaker. Such artistic luminaries as James Cagney and Katharine Hepburn graced the wooden stages of Stockbridge. In fact, in 1934, a 13-year-old thespian by the name of Montgomery Clift made his theatrical debut at Stockbridge.

The festival continued to grow in the 1940's, as such leading men and women as Buster Keaton, Ruth Gordon, Tallulah Bankhead, and Ethel Barrymore brought great renown to the Berkshires.

The list of actors and actresses who have graced the stages of Berkshire Theater Festival is an impressive one. But anyone who knows what it takes to put together a production like this knows that it is the people behind the scenes who make things work. People like Jack and Jane Fitzpatrick, whose tireless efforts and generous contributions have bolstered the festival and ensured its success.

Mr. Speaker, my wife Corinne and I have had the distinct pleasure of knowing Jack and Jane for many, many years. We consider them among our closest friends. We know firsthand the efforts they have made to help the Berkshire Theater Festival continue to grow. I can think of no one more richly deserving of this honor than the Fitzpatricks.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Conte and I will be unable to attend the opening night celebration of the Berkshire Theater Festival on June 27. That notwithstanding, I wanted to offer our very best wishes for continued success and happiness, both for the festival and for its two biggest supporters, Jack and Jane Fitzpatrick.

MORGAN FAIRCHILD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, Morgan Fairchild is one of the most remarkable women I know. Not only is she an accomplished actress, but she has, in recent months become a visible and articulate spokesperson for a variety of social causes ranging from AIDS to environmental protection.

A recent profile of Ms. Fairchild in the Los Angeles Times illustrated the depth of her commitment to the causes in which she has become involved. She is clearly a remarkable woman with a passionate commitment to improving the quality of life in our country.

I include the Times article about Morgan Fairchild, commend it to my colleagues attention, and ask them to join with me in recognizing her contributions to the public policy process:

[From the Los Angeles Times magazine,
May 8, 1988]

CAUSE CELEB—MORGAN FAIRCHILD WANTS
YOU TO TAKE HER SERIOUSLY
(By Margy Rochlin)

One of the first times that Morgan Fairchild spoke at—rather than just attended—a political function, she wore a fur coat. To be

exact, a white, full-length badger coat. This, to an abortion-rights march sponsored by the National Organization for Women. Along with Fairchild's blond coxcomb of hair and theatrical makeup, it made her look—as one feminist at the event put it less than charitably—"like a beauty queen."

So there she was jet-lagged, having just flown in from Italy. It was pouring rain, and she had a sinus infection—the reason she wore the fur coat in the first place. Once the organizers got an eyeful of her, they treated her with the distant chill usually reserved for party crashers. Oh, some of the women came up and said "Hi" and "Thank you for coming," but Fairchild could see that look in their eyes. It was a forlornness that said, "We're glad that a celebrity showed, but why did it have to be you?"

Still, she marched. Along with a crowd of 30,000, Fairchild splashed and slid her way to the Rancho Park destination while her coat turned gutter-water brown. When they got to the rally, most of the guest speakers didn't feel like getting any wetter. But Fairchild figured that the crowd—now ankle-deep in mud—deserved to "hear something." So she gave her speech, which focused on abortion as a "basic inalienable right: the right to decide what to do with your own body." By all accounts, her address was moving, ironic and well-informed; when she finished, the once-skeptical audience reacted. Suddenly, Fairchild recalls, "all these women were coming over and hugging me, saying: 'I didn't know you could talk like that. Would you talk to our group?'"

She saw that moment as "a turning point in the way that some people in the political arena viewed me. * * * Because I realized that they had responded to me, that I had touched people."

"Before I got involved, I never thought anyone would give a damn about what I thought. I'm a television actor—who would care? Then I found out that I could help focus attention to an issue in a positive way. That was something I was blind to before."

At 38, Morgan Fairchild knows that on first sight some people will think she is a bimbo. "When you're blond and drop-dead beautiful like Morgan," theorizes Fairchild's friend, actress and political activist Shelley Duvall, "people sometimes think you don't have any brains, which is just not the case [with Fairchild]."

And it can be disconcerting to hear a pop-culture icon talking about AIDS, toxic waste, deforestation and overpopulation. Both the public and Hollywood casting agents see Morgan Fairchild, who started on daytime TV in "Search for Tomorrow" and moved on to "Flamingo Road," "Paper Dolls" and "Falcon Crest," as a staple of the evening soap. Her charm-school haughtiness has elevated prime-time sexiness to a dizzyingly pristine level. The concept of Morgan Fairchild became such a stereotype that just by appearing in the film "Pee-wee's Big Adventure" she was spoofing herself. Only a year and a half ago her name was the butt of Jon Lovitz's most popular routine on "Saturday Night Live": As pathological liar Tommy Flanagan, Lovitz played off her antiseptic sex-symbol image by boasting about "My wife, uh . . . Morgan Fairchild."

But in the past year, especially, Morgan Fairchild has found success in the political community, and some activists are suggesting, in all seriousness, that she should run for office. She has a substantive grasp of the issues and an impressive talent for making extemporaneous speeches—as well as a self-deprecating wit. Recently, for in-

stance, she testified before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in favor of the California Desert Protection Act. After standing before the Washington press corps, "who were waiting for me to fall on my face," Fairchild was asked about the almost bewilderingly enthusiastic reception that followed her speech. "Honey, with my reputation," she responded, "people are surprised that I can walk and chew gum at the same time." For publicity-hungry politicians, she's clearly a valuable, if unlikely, asset.

And Fairchild has become so fluent in the acronyms of issue-speak that one needs a glossary to decipher her conversations. Her new profile has given her a status heretofore reserved for experts. She's discussed the AIDS crisis with Ted Koppel on "Nightline," breakfasted with Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, addressed the House Budget Committee Task Force on AIDS for San Francisco-Marlin County Rep. Barbara Boxer, and spoken at the opening of the first federally financed AIDS-only wing at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in New York. She sat in coveted front-row seats during the Iran-Contra hearings but detested the media's snap assumption that she was studying Fawn Hall as research for a future role. "This is news?" she grouses. "Didn't it occur to anybody that I went there as a concerned citizen?"

Her political involvement is motivated by "my real belief in some of these issues and a chance to do something that I feel is actually worthwhile." Fairchild whispers one afternoon while a speaker drones on at an AIDS benefit luncheon. "I didn't get that feeling on 'Falcon Crest.'"

Still, some people might ask, justifiably, is she for real? It's not unheard of for actors to adopt social causes in order to cast themselves in a more serious light. "You think I'd work my little tushy off like this just for autographs and sunglasses?" she responds with a flash of steel in her voice. "C'mon. It's just not worth it."

"Being at one of these things," Fairchild is saying, "is an invitation for an endorsement. People who are running for something come up and glad-hand you so much you can't even talk to your friends." She's standing in the lobby of the Palm Springs Convention Center, which smells faintly of popcorn, and odor she says she finds "indicative of [the atmosphere of] this whole event, don't you think?" She's a delegate at the State Democratic Convention, appointed by U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, for whom she campaigned in his close 1986 race. Being selected to serve at the convention so impressed her that she gave up "a free trip to Paris to see the fall collection." However, this profoundly disorganized function has so little national importance that only one presidential candidate, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, will bother to stump here. Still, her role as celebrity-delegate would not seem so hollow were she given something to do. Evidently, Fairchild's only responsibilities consist of: (1) being there, and (2) emceeing the Gala Dinner that evening. An undeniably conspicuous presence, she moves through the crowd in an Escada designer suit the color of a freshly mowed putting green. And the Saturday afternoon immediately degenerates into a marathon session of Instamatic flashes and damp handshakes. It seems that every minor candidate dreams of persuading Fairchild to add a glitzy touch to his or her campaign in the boondocks. "It wouldn't be so bad," she moans, after listening politely to yet an-

other rambling pitch, "if when they ask me to endorse them they'd at least tell me what public office they're running for. * * *

As it happens, seeing her political friends will provide Fairchild one of the few moments of relief in her weekend. "I feel like such a fish out of water," she confesses to State Controller Gray Davis. "I don't know what I'm supposed to be doing." "That's OK, Morgan," he says soothingly. "No one else knows that." Danny Sheehan, the activist lawyer who co-founded the Christic Institute, brings Fairchild up to date on the civil suit he filed against Iran-Contra figures he believes were involved in a Nicaragua assassination attempt. Leo T. McCarthy, who's running for the U.S. Senate, maneuvers his way over to her through a crowded hotel-room cocktail party, waving his hand and calling, "Morgan, Morgan."

In fact, the only sour note from her political brethren comes from Assemblyman Tom Hayden. This is how he kicks off his speech at the Gala Dinner that evening: "Palm Springs? Morgan Fairchild? I knew we [the Democratic Party] were moving toward the middle of the road. But I didn't know we were moving toward the middle of the fairway. * * * The misfired joke doesn't make sense, but it comes off as a dig. On the dais, Fairchild is shaken but manages a laugh."

Hayden and Fairchild are actually friends, but the incident brings up an ironic and intriguing comparison. Fairchild's public-affairs ambitions are similar to those of Jane Fonda in the early 1970s. Like Fonda when she entered the political arena, Fairchild is an easy target, yet people rush to have their picture taken with her. And much like Fonda's activities in the early '70s, Fairchild's politics can be sincere but unfocused.

The overwhelming consensus among California Democratic activists is that she'll tirelessly support her favored candidates and issues. Fairchild was a key supporter on Cranston's campaign trail, logging a personal record for Time Spent on a Greyhound Bus. But though she often espouses the viewpoints of the liberal left, she isn't a Democrat; she's a registered Independent. Much to the confusion of both parties, she has been known to pop up at the occasional Republican function. "I'm not a political animal, I'm a curious animal," she explains. And her conversations can jerk unexpectedly into another direction, just as credibility is in sight: She takes a discussion from the dank caverns of AIDS-related homophobia into astrology. "One of the hallmarks of the sign of Aquarius is the campaign for justice," she says solemnly. "Everybody is my brother. Justice is very important to me."

Fairchild strongly favors abolishing indiscriminate sex on television. But she's more pragmatic when it comes to her own career. "I've turned down some scripts that had characters that were promiscuous," she says, "but I want to be practical about this: Once they've got you under contract, there's not a hell of a lot you can do except say, 'Please don't do this.'"

It's an interesting contradiction, one political acquaintance points out, "that Morgan, to make her career go well, still plays the sex goddess for all it's worth—then, at the same time feels the need to put all this energy out and work extra hard to prove herself to be someone of intelligence and substance. I think she works at both, frankly, at the same time."

Beauty, for Morgan Fairchild, came from a disciplined reinvention of herself—a process well documented by People magazine.

She was born Patsy McClenney, the eldest daughter of Milton and Martha McClenney

of Dallas, Tex. Her romance-novel name comes from the 1966 film "Morgan—A Suitable Case for Treatment," which stars David Warner as a sweetheart iconoclast who's misunderstood by most of the conventional-thinking world. The movie's theme seems to reflect Fairchild's own predicament. She describes herself as a child who was pudgy, bespectacled and "very, very, very shy. Incapacitated. We're talking 'Glass Menagerie' time." Her dreams were, at the least, idiosyncratic. Her childhood idol? "Louis Pasteur." Her future occupation? "Paleontologist." She considered herself a loner, "never good at being * * * close." Even today, she finds it difficult to telephone acquaintances: "I think to myself, 'Oh, they wouldn't want to talk to me, they're probably busy.'"

"If you would have asked me at the age of 10 what I thought would happen to Morgan, quite literally I would have to think and wonder if she would still be alive today," says her sister, actress Cathryn Hartt. "She was like an 80-year-old yogi. She was so sensitive, a leaf could crush this child's soul." A few moments later, Hartt adds, "She also had a will of iron, an inner guts you'd never expect."

At some point, Fairchild dieted off the excess weight, got contact lenses discovered. At 14, she made the finals in the Miss Teen-Age Dallas beauty contest. By her junior year in high school, she had landed a job as Faye Dunaway's double in "Bonnie and Clyde" and gone on a date with Warren Beatty ("and she was still a virgin when she came home from it," Hartt volunteers to those with inquiring minds). Fairchild worked nights in local theater productions. Suddenly, everything was so different. One night, while playing a gold-lame-bikini-ed courtesan in "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum," the 16-year-old found herself doing a boisterous bump-and-grind while looking "right down into the face of the president of the sophomore class." "I knew my name was mud," she says later, laughing. "They'd never believe I was a nice girl again." It didn't matter anyway: At 17, she married her boyfriend and dropped out of high school just short of her senior year. Her education was completed by correspondence and backstage at "Soul City," her new husband's Houston nightclub, where she recalls seeing, among other sobering scenes, violent fights between Ike and Tina Turner.

A few years later, after her marriage dissolved, she moved to New York. Her friends thought the city would "chew me up and spit me out," Fairchild says. "I was doing ['Search for Tomorrow'], but I couldn't get an agent. I would go out for commercials and [casting agents] kept saying [in a whiny singsong], 'You're too classic. Too porcelain. You don't look real.' But I'm one of those people you can tell no a million different ways, and I'll spend the rest of my life trying to figure out some way to get you to say yes."

Fairchild pauses. "People have always underestimated me," she says. "I have great stamina, great tenacity."

In 1981, the Moral Majority's Rev. Donald Wildmon sparked her interest in political activism. Wildmon singled out "Flamingo Road" as "the rottenest show on TV," prompting Fairchild's first People magazine cover story, "Is She Too Sexy for TV?" "I thought it was very amusing at the time, like being on Richard Nixon's hit list," says Fairchild. "But the [subtext] really bothered me, I'm about the straightest person I

know in this town. I don't drink, smoke, do drugs. I'm basically a pretty old-fashioned girl, and here these people were denouncing the character I play, and though they weren't labeling me as such, they were denouncing me."

Fairchild was apolitical at the time ("I didn't ever protest in the '60s"), but the Moral Majority's negative campaigns concerned her. Still, she was unsure of what she could do about it. "Ever try to talk to people on the set about stuff like this?" she says. "They thought I was cute."

Around that time, says Fairchild, who calls herself a "science nut," she began following the burgeoning and deadly course of a then-obscure disease in the medical journals. She didn't mention that on the set, either. But in 1985, while Rock Hudson was dying of AIDS, Fairchild suddenly emerged as one of the most loquacious actors on the subject. "There was one day," she says, "when I had ABC in the living room, CBS in the kitchen and NBC in the bedroom, all waiting to talk hard news about AIDS." She was surprised to find that people were willing to listen to her.

In 1984, the powerful Hollywood Women's Political Committee was forming, and Fairchild was invited to become a member. Then, a few months later, Cranston invited her to appear with him at a Fresno fundraiser. Fairchild worried that "with the kind of shows I do, I'll hurt his image," so she devoured a 5-inch-high stack of Cranston background material. Contributors were drawn to her and the senator. "Her fame and attractiveness helped attract people coming to see her that didn't want to see me," Cranston says. The word about Morgan Fairchild spread quickly through the Democratic political community.

So when other politicians began asking her to endorse them, she took them seriously and consumed their pamphlets and information just as earnestly. Leo McCarthy claims that "I had to go through 2½ years of grilling before I could get Morgan to work for me. It was the toughest exam I've taken since passing the bar."

"I've worked with many [actors], says Patrick Lippert, director of NETWORK (Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden's celebrity political group), "who are just, 'Yeah, yeah, yeah. I have the rap down. That's all I want to know.' They memorize key things, then defer to the experts." Lippert, who became acquainted with Fairchild when they stumped for Proposition 65 on the 2½-day Clean Water Caravan, says that Fairchild is different. "She not only does her homework; I've seen her collar the experts and then talk to them for two hours. Political activists, ones that have been around for a long time, give her very high marks."

Morgan Fairchild's white three-bedroom Mediterranean-style home exudes the heady fragrance of a dried-flower potpourri. The living room is decorated in the tiny floral prints of Laura Ashley. Even her personal knickknacks, which fill every available space, seem ultrafeminine. There is her enormous snapshot collection; cloth- and ceramic-framed photographs of Fairchild and her celebrity friends—Bob Hope, Robin Leach, Barry Manilow—are everywhere, as is her huge collection of stuffed bunny rabbits. All this coexists with piles of subscription copies of *Science Digest* and *Vogue* and such books as "West With the Night" by Beryl Markham, "My Story" by Marilyn Monroe and "The Secret Door to Success" by Florence Scovel Shinn.

Fairchild, who has just come from her three-day-a-week, two-hour workout at the

gym, is wearing almost no makeup. With only a dab of mascara, she looks fragile. She is sitting in a high-back rattan chair in her dining room, drinking a can of Coca-Cola. Every few minutes or so, Fairchild pads into the kitchen and takes another phone call. And it's important to answer each one because something is afoot: Director Mike Nichols has asked her to fly to New York to test for "The Thorns," a sitcom he's developing. There was once a time, before "Flamingo Road," when Fairchild, who was regularly featured on "Mork and Mindy," remembers being considered a budding comedienne. "Then I did the [evening soaps]," she sighs, "and now I'm a plastic bitch."

Fairchild has always been the first one to pigeonhole her work as mere "entertainment." ("We're not talking Ibsen here," she once told a reporter who criticized the high fluff quotient of "Flamingo Road"; "I try to do the best I can with whatever tawdry show I'm given.") But in 1986, after a season on "Falcon Crest," she began to re-evaluate her situation. Fairchild was hired to play Jordan Roberts, a schizophrenic incest victim with a trampy alter ego named Monica. Even before she began to question some of her dual character's dubious story lines, she found that the "Falcon Crest" producers "really didn't seem to want to use me." She was working half a day a week, sitting on the set and "watching my life tick by." By season's end, she felt dispirited and, having recently broken up with her boyfriend of five years, a cameraman, she wanted nothing more than to get out of Hollywood. "This wasn't low-level depression," she says. "This was grand funk blues."

But coincidentally, the day Fairchild decided to leave on a train tour of Scotland with her sister, the opportunities began appearing. Cannon Films wanted her to play the queen in an Israel-based production of "Sleeping Beauty." They needed a commitment immediately. A producer wanted her to tour in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." He needed her to come by and sing. Fairchild re-routed her trip via Tel Aviv and signed on for both projects.

For the past year and a half, she's spent a lot of time "just trying to come to grips with what I really want to do with my life." When she took stock of her career it suddenly hit her that her political activities were what she felt best about. "The kind of projects I was doing * * * well, there just has to be something better." In simple terms, Fairchild—in agreement with her managers and agents—decided to pass on the Movie of the Week offers and the brief miniseries cameo parts. Instead, she participated in a four-hour special, "The National AIDS Awareness Test," and appeared on a Bob Hope variety program. She almost did a guest shot on "Newhart," but "they stalled around and stalled around. To do it would mean canceling out on a big AIDS fundraiser, which would have not been the gracious thing to do." According to Fairchild's math, she's forfeited more than \$1 million waiting for "quality" roles.

However, the feature films she did accept, "Campus Man" and "Deadly Illusion," were low-budget efforts. The roles diverged slightly, but only just, from the calculating, overdressed women that Fairchild has already proven herself so expert at playing. Even the Mike Nichols project, "The Thorns," required that she portray a philtering social climber, although from a humorous perspective.

Lately, she's been involved with so many political endeavors that her publicist says,

"I can't keep track of what she's doing." Her company, Little Bird Productions, is busy developing several project possibilities. She starred in and helped promote a home video called "Safer Sex for the Heterosexual," a well-meaning but slapdash effort produced by a former exploitation-movie producer.

"Just about a month ago," says sister Cathryn, "Morgan and I were talking. She keeps getting all this great feedback from people in the business who are saying [about her political involvement], 'Oh, she's very intelligent. I think maybe she is a better actress than I thought she was.'" One of her converts was "SNL" regular Lovitz, whom she sought out and befriended. As a result, when Fairchild and Lovitz are spotted together in public now, observers say, "Hey! You weren't lying. 'You are married!'"

But some say that for Fairchild to finesse a career turnaround such as Farrah Fawcett's, she will first have to soften her look—cotillion-decorous hair and dress in the outmoded fashion of "Dynasty" and "Dallas." "We'll see how serious Morgan is about changing her image when she does it," says a friend of Fairchild's. The actress attempted the no-makeup, hair-in-a-bun route early in her career and found the audition-room battles were waged no more effectively. When asked if she will change, Fairchild says stubbornly: "What should I do? Break my nose? I've been running around town for the last year without much makeup on, wearing my Reeboks and my big sweaters and stuff. You know, I get really tired of getting painted up all the time. Basically, I'm a bum."

But she has worked hard to improve her standing professionally and politically. Many months later, "The Thorns" will be remembered as a personal triumph; she didn't get the part, but Nichols did compliment her on her acting. And she may put in an encore performance on Capitol Hill, speaking on behalf of Cranston's desert-preservation bill. There's been talk of Fairchild's attending the National Democratic Convention as a delegate, but that will depend on whether she endorses one of the candidates beforehand; for the time being she's not saying whom she likes.

She's also been cast in a CBS-TV pilot called "Some Kinda Woman," of which she says, "it's like the fun part of [the 1986 black comedy] 'Something Wild,' without the black undertones," and "Street of Dreams," a CBS movie that she cheerfully summarizes as "an '80s 'Maltese Falcon.'"

These projects are more likely to get her the secret-square berth on "Hollywood Squares" than the serious regard a TV film such as, say, Fawcett's "The Burning Bed" would confer. But on this afternoon, Fairchild stands in front of her house and says, "At least I'm getting a chance." She offers a smile and thrusts a tiny, clenched fist toward the clouds. "Now, this is progress."

IN SUPPLY OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, soon the House will take up House Concurrent Resolution 223.

I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 223, calling for General Secretary Gorbachev to declare an amnesty for imprisoned Christian believers currently held in the Soviet Union.

Freedom of religious worship stands as one of the most basic of human rights. As the son of a minister, I realize the great importance strong faith plays in many lives. Despite state opposition, many Christians continue to actively practice their religious beliefs. Facing the constant threat of persecution, these courageous individuals require our attention and support. We cannot watch silently while many Soviet citizens remain unjustly imprisoned solely on the basis of their religious beliefs. All people, regardless of creed, within the Soviet Union must be permitted to worship without fear of oppression and imprisonment.

I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile legislation not only as a call for religious freedom, but as a reaffirmation of the fundamental human rights our country must continue to encourage.

**IN HONOR OF THE FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE EAST-
ERN LONG ISLAND CHAPTER
OF HADASSAH**

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Eastern Long Island Chapter of Hadassah, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary. This chapter of Hadassah was founded in 1948, the same year as the establishment of the modern State of Israel. Hadassah is a non-sectarian service organization dedicated to helping to better the lives of people throughout the world. The Eastern Long Island Chapter of Hadassah, which serves the people of the north and south forks of Long Island, started in 1948 with only a handful of dedicated individuals. Since then, it has grown to over 200 members.

The work that Hadassah does is without compare. Hadassah hospitals in Israel provide quality medical care for all the inhabitants of the region: Jews, Arabs, and Christians. In light of the recent disturbances on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, it is important to recognize that there are examples of cooperation and co-existence among Jews and Arabs and that the fighting currently going on need not be the norm of relations within Israel. The work of Hadassah is a clear example of this fact.

As you may know, I spent the second week of January of this year in Israel. This trip was the first time I had been to the Middle East. During my visit there, I had the opportunity to meet with many of Israel's top leaders, and to discuss many of the important international issues which bind the United States and Israel together. While in Israel, I was impressed by the many scientific, agricultural, and engineering accomplishments of that country. I have no doubt that if that region of the world were at peace, Israel could make a significant con-

tribution to the welfare and prosperity of the entire region.

I am confident that the people of the Eastern Long Island Chapter of Hadassah will continue to donate their time and energy to further the humanitarian goals of Hadassah. As their Representative in Congress, I look forward to assisting them in every way possible.

A TRIBUTE TO MIKE LEWAN

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, as I'm sure most of my colleagues will agree, none of us would be able to serve our constituents without the dedicated assistance of our staff. For that reason, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the most remarkable staffers in Washington, my administrative assistant, Michael Lewan.

Mike has been both my trusted friend and closest advisor since I first ran for Congress 15 years ago. He has served my constituents of Brooklyn—as well as other citizens throughout the country—with distinction.

Among Mike's many admirable qualities is his passionate concern for the special needs of the Orthodox Jewish community. The fact that Mike is Catholic makes no difference. Orthodox leaders throughout the country have always considered Mike Lewan one of their closest friends in Washington.

Recently, I had the honor of presenting to Mike a most deserved award. The American Friends of B'nai Brak Hospital named Mike the recipient of their Distinguished Public Servant Award. Mike's work on behalf of this fine organization is representative of the commitment he has displayed throughout his career to sustain the institutions and advance the cherished causes of the Orthodox community.

I would like to commend to my colleagues a profile of Mike that was written by Jim Besser and published in the New York Jewish Week. [From the Jewish Week, Inc., May 6, 1988]

AN UNORTHODOX FRIEND

(By James David Besser)

When Orthodox groups need help in Washington, one of the first people they turn to is Mike Lewan. Lewan is widely known as a central contact point for Orthodox groups interested in having input into the congressional process—a political phenomenon that is on the upswing.

And Lewan, for 14 years a top aide to Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), isn't even Jewish.

On Sunday, Lewan was honored by the American Friends of B'nai Brak hospital, a group dedicated to financing and building a hospital to serve the large Orthodox suburb of Tel Aviv. During the ceremony, he gave a five-minute speech in fluent Yiddish.

Lewan has a reputation for legislative savvy as well as for working effectively with Solarz's large Orthodox constituency. Privately, Lewan has helped the group with public relations and fund-raising. In his official role, he has provided a sympathetic ear for Orthodox activists—and a large dose of political expertise.

"Mike isn't Jewish," said one of his colleagues. "But Orthodox rabbis all over New York consider him a real *mentsch*. He has

been a real friend to the Orthodox community.

**PELL GRANT SHORTFALL
LEGISLATION**

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced two bills yesterday to prevent students from losing their Pell grants altogether or having those grants reduced by large amounts. On April 30, well over 1 million students faced the potential of losing their Pell grants entirely or having them reduced substantially. Fortunately, this situation was avoided for this year.

The Department of Education, in their fiscal year 1989 budget submission, projected a shortfall in appropriations for Pell grants which is the Government's largest student grant program enabling millions of our citizens the opportunity to attend college. On April 30, the higher education law requires a linear reduction formula be implemented—if appropriations are deemed to be insufficient to cover program costs. The correct estimate of program costs has always been a subject of dispute when it comes to consideration of the necessity of Pell grant reductions.

According to the Department, the effect of linear reduction would have resulted in 53,000 students losing their Pell grants entirely and approximately another 1.3 million students having their awards reduced by an average of \$63.

For fiscal year 1988, the Congress appropriated \$4.260 billion for Pell grants. The Department of Education contended this was some \$259 million below the necessary level to fully satisfy the requirements of the program. However, the Department of Education would have not implemented the full \$259 million cut. Rather, the Department would apply Pell grant surpluses from the 2 prior fiscal years, totaling \$160 million to reduce this amount. Consequently, only \$99 million would have been taken from student grants.

While these cost estimates sound straightforward, they are not. The Congressional Budget Office informed us that they estimated the Department had sufficient funds and, therefore, such cuts were not necessary. This is not the first time that there have been conflicting Pell grant estimates between the Department of Education and the Congressional Budget Office. Linear reduction was avoided this year only because the Department of Education developed further Pell grant estimates which obviated the need for such cuts.

It would have been a sad occasion if these conflicting estimates resulted in eliminations and reductions of Pell grants for students. In fact, only recently did students suffer Pell grant reductions that were not necessary. That is why the Department had a surplus of Pell grant funds of \$80 million from one of the prior fiscal years. In other words, the Department of Education cut student awards by more than \$80 million than it had to. But, mis-estimates in a \$4 or \$5 billion program can be expected because we cannot be totally accu-

rate in forecasting student and college cost behaviors.

The bills I introduced yesterday seek to rectify the situation we faced last month and may well face again in the future.

The first bill, H.R. 4572, I am introducing seeks to minimize the effects of any shortfall in estimates for the Pell grant program. The effect of this bill would be to mandate that at any time estimates for the Pell grant program costs compared to the actual appropriation are insufficient, then the Secretary would, in any fiscal year, first utilize funds from the next succeeding fiscal year's appropriation to make up for such insufficiencies.

Should the estimate for Pell grant insufficiencies be greater than 5 percent, then the current law's linear reduction schedule would be implemented to obtain the difference. If this proposed legislation were in effect this past April, then no student would have lost eligibility for a Pell grant nor would any student's grant be reduced. For my colleagues benefit I should note that borrowing authority has been given to the Secretary by the Appropriations Committee in the past so that Pell grant reductions were not implemented.

At the request of the Department of Education, I am introducing a second bill, H.R. 4573. In conversations with my Education and Labor Committee colleagues, they have indicated to me a general unwillingness to support the approach suggested by the Department of Education. I am introducing this bill because it is another method of reducing the severity of the Pell grant cuts and it is a legitimate alternative, however unpopular it may be with my legislative friends.

This proposed legislation would allow the Secretary of Education a series of options should Pell grant appropriations be inadequate. The Secretary could, as he can currently, utilize the Pell grant linear reduction schedule. Or the Secretary could reduce Pell grants by either a uniform dollar amount or percentage amount across the board. It would be the decision of the Secretary as to which method of reduction would be implemented.

I am introducing these bills to stimulate debate, but more importantly, I seek to prevent students from having their Pell grants eliminated or reduced because of a simple misestimate of costs by the Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a shame if the Congress did not act on my legislative alternatives which this past fiscal year would have averted the possibility of 53,000 students from losing their Pell grants entirely and prevented another 1.3 million from having their awards reduced. We were lucky such cuts did not have to take place in fiscal year 1988, but without my legislation our luck may run out in another year.

I urge my colleagues to study these bills and join me as cosponsors. If you wish to cosponsor either of these bills or need further information please call a member of my staff, Larry Zaglaniczny at 225-1743.

SYLVIA HILL, AN ARCHITECT OF THE APARTHEID PROTESTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the accomplishments of Sylvia Hill, an architect of the apartheid protests. Behind most great struggles are the largely unsung organizers and activists. These people work long hours, must have a great belief in their cause, and an unbridled enthusiasm which will motivate the public to act. Sylvia Hill is one of these gifted people. As a student at Howard University, a graduate student at the University of Oregon, and as a professor of criminal justice at the University of the District of Columbia, Sylvia Hill has maintained her strong belief in the power of the individual to fight injustice throughout the world.

Since Thanksgiving eve in 1984, when three protestors were arrested for the first time for sitting at the South African Embassy, Ms. Hill has been working to move the United States toward enforcing economic sanctions against South Africa. Her story and her beliefs should act as an example of one person working, not for fame or fortune, but for justice and peace.

The article below was printed in the Monday, March 7, 1988, Washington Post and embodies the spirit of Sylvia Hill's struggles.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 7, 1988]

CLIMBING THE NEXT MOUNTAIN

(By Dorothy Gilliam)

As the confrontation with police in front of the South African Embassy died down the other day and 64 persons were led away to be arrested, a woman in her late forties turned to some of the protestors who were drifting away, telling them they would be called on to come back there. Of those who were there, a few understood that the woman who addressed them—Sylvia Hill—has long been a key architect of the embassy protests and is a heroine in the struggle.

With the protest being revived because of increasingly repressive measures in South Africa, including the arrest of Anglican Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, Sylvia Hill has once again emerged to do what is necessary.

It was on Thanksgiving Eve 1984 that three antiapartheid demonstrators were first arrested for sitting in at the embassy—TransAfrica's Randall Robinson, Civil Rights Commissioner Mary Frances Berry and Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.). Georgetown University professor Eleanor Holmes Norton came out to talk to the media, but Hill was nowhere to be seen in the pictures of the group that appeared in newspapers and on television. Nevertheless, Hill was there—as the protest stretched into 365 days of picketing, rain or shine—meeting with protesters, organizing the marchers and sending celebrities off to be arrested.

"She's truly a long-distance runner," said writer and activist Roger Wilkins, one of the organizers of that first protest, which sparked a nationwide chain of antiapartheid activities and culminated in U.S. sanctions against South Africa.

Behind most of the world's significant movements of social change are the nuts-

and-bolts strategists who make it possible for charismatic leaders to capture the attention of the public and media. The late Ella Baker was the silent engine behind the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Rosalie Tucker, who recently died at 101, played a similar role in the labor movement.

Though Baker and Tucker were important role models for the Florida-born Hill, and she knows that "the history of women workers has been to be behind the scenes," she's no self-effacing traditionalist. This is a woman whose sense of self was honed in the scorching fires and idealism of the 1960s, that unique era of human liberation when people such as the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X and Robert F. Kennedy nurtured young ideals. Hill's classmates at Howard University included Stokely Carmichael—Kwame Toure. Sylvia Hill, like many of that generation, grappled with what it meant to be herself—in her case, a black southern woman.

As Hill listened to her Howard professors, as she marched with the others, she became drawn to dealing with problems that institutions inflict on the individual. After enrolling in graduate school in education at the University of Oregon, she studied with Arthur Pearl, a noted West Coast political activist and professor. Probing the reasons behind the poor academic performance of American Indians, poor whites, urban blacks and Mexican migrants, she helped design alternative educational programs.

On her journey of political awareness, she attended the Sixth Pan African Conference in 1974 in Tanzania. It was there that she came to her watershed decision that American blacks had to help make the southern Africa struggle visible if the apartheid system was to change. Moving to Washington, she and a group of people who attended that conference organized the Southern Africa Support Project 10 years ago. Thus when the call came from Randall Robinson to begin a campaign of civil disobedience, she moved naturally into a key behind-the-scenes role. "I see myself as a representative of a collective," she says. "I've had some personal tenacity, but the movement experience helped shape my political development."

And Hill, who is a professor of criminal justice at the University of the District of Columbia, said her role as teacher is important because "teaching is a way to socially reproduce myself."

A firm believer that only global sanctions will force an end to apartheid, Hill sees this presidential election year as a key time to elect a president who will be willing to use the United States' influence to coerce other countries into action. "We are particularly concerned about Japan and Israel and their continued dealings with South Africa," she says.

Deeply committed to individual action to fight injustice, she feels the alternative is that people become silent supporters of apartheid. "The world is looking at black people in U.S. foreign policy. Many people wonder what we will do in this struggle. Will we give up and allow things to remain or will we continue to struggle and climb the next mountain? To people with these questions, despite the lows in between, history indicates we always climbed the next mountain."

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE U.S.S. "MONITOR"

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to give statutory force to an agreement reached between myself and Dr. Anthony Calio, the former Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. This legislation will ensure that a suitable display of artifacts and materials from the U.S.S. *Monitor* will be made available for display at an appropriate site in coastal North Carolina.

In February 1987, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration chose the Mariners Museum in Newport News, VA, as the principal museum for the conservation, interpretation, and display of U.S.S. *Monitor* artifacts and materials. The manner in which NOAA handled the announcement of this choice was unfortunate and unprofessional, but this does not reflect upon the appropriateness of the Mariners Museum as a fitting institution to provide strong and capable leadership in the care and display of this national treasure.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I will do everything within my power to work with my committee colleagues from Virginia, Mr. BATEMAN and Mr. PICKETT, to assist the Mariners Museum in this important task. As the representative of North Carolina's First Congressional District, however, I want to assure the citizens of coastal North Carolina that they will also have an important role in interpreting the history of this famous warship.

Subsequent to NOAA's 1987 announcement, I was assured by Under Secretary Calio that suitable artifacts and materials would be available for display in North Carolina. In a letter dated March 12, 1987, the Under Secretary provided the following assurance: "I will ensure that a suitable display of *Monitor* artifacts and materials will be available to support the [North Carolina] facility."

Since Dr. Calio has subsequently resigned as Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, I feel it is appropriate to provide the people of coastal North Carolina with statutory protection. I want to state again, unequivocally, that this provision will not affect the responsibility bestowed upon the Mariners Museum.

The following quotation from "U.S.S. *Monitor*: The Ship That Launched A Modern Navy" defines the motive behind our Nation's passion for this shipwreck:

By modern standards, the U.S.S. *Monitor* was not much of a ship. She was only 172 feet long, displaced only 1,000 tons, and carried only two guns. Her career in the U.S. Navy was short—less than a year from the day she was commissioned until the day she sank. She fought only one battle, and in that engagement she fired only 41 shots. Yet her startling appearance in Hampton Roads, Virginia, on 8 March 1862, and her near muzzle-to-muzzle gun duel with the C.S.S. *Virginia* on

the following day shook the world as * * * the age of sail ended and the age of steam-powered, armored ships began.

On December 30, 1862, the infamous waters of the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" accomplished what the mighty guns of the C.S.S. *Virginia* could not—the sinking of the U.S.S. *Monitor*. Since that time, the U.S.S. *Monitor* has been an important part of the history of coastal North Carolina, and especially the North Carolina outer banks.

North Carolina played a lead role in the discovery of the wreck in 1974. It was an expedition aboard the R.V. *Eastward* that discovered the wreck; the *Eastward* was owned and operated by the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, NC.

Subsequent to the discovery of the wreck, the State of North Carolina has been the leader in demanding protection from potentially disruptive activities. Former North Carolina Gov. James E. Holshouser, Jr., nominated the site as the Nation's first National Marine Sanctuary, and the State has repeatedly insisted that the area be excluded from Federal oil and gas lease sales. Thanks to the efforts of North Carolina the site remains largely as it was discovered in 1974.

East Carolina State University in Greenville, NC, has been the most active research institution in the investigation and archaeological documentation of the wreck. Dr. William Still and Mr. Gordon Watts, faculty members at East Carolina University, are two of the most recognized and respected experts on the U.S.S. *Monitor*.

Finally, the citizens of North Carolina's outer banks are very much aware of the important role which the U.S.S. *Monitor* plays in the history of this region. Recent proposals to establish a Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum demonstrate their interest and commitment. Artifacts and materials from the U.S.S. *Monitor* would be an important contribution to such a museum.

The bill which I am introducing today would provide statutory protection to the citizens of North Carolina that the assurance made by Dr. Calio will be fulfilled. It amends title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act by adding a new section 310 entitled "Monitor Artifacts".

Subsection (a) outlines Congressional findings that the wreck of the U.S.S. *Monitor* is tied physically and historically to the coastal areas of North Carolina.

Subsection (b) establishes a congressional policy that a suitable display of artifacts and materials from the U.S.S. *Monitor* shall be maintained permanently in coastal North Carolina. This language corresponds directly to the assurance given to me by former Under Secretary Calio.

Subsection (c) requires development, within 6 months of enactment, of a plan for display of artifacts and materials in coastal North Carolina. This plan will identify appropriate sites, and suitable artifacts and materials. In addition, it will include an interpretive plan and a draft cooperative agreement with the State of North Carolina and any other appropriate party necessary to implement that plan.

Subsection (d) is a disclaimer, intended to clarify that this legislation will not alter NOAA's responsibility and authority to ensure the preservation, conservation, and display of U.S.S. *Monitor* artifacts and materials. Most importantly, it will not affect the designation and responsibility of the Mariners Museum as the principal museum for coordination of activities concerning display and interpretation of U.S.S. *Monitor* artifacts and materials.

DEBT FOR DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1988

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my colleague MATT MCHUGH and I introduced a bill to help ease the substantial debt burden on the world's poorest nations. The Debt for Development Act would modify section 124 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to allow the President to authorize the repayment in local currencies of development debt owed to the United States by the poorest nations. The local currencies would then be used for more development purposes.

Section 124 has never been used since it became part of the Foreign Assistance Act in 1979. Congress is supposed to set a ceiling on the total amount of debt that could be forgiven each year, but Congress has not done so. Our bill will establish the ceiling at \$75 million for fiscal year 1989. The President would then be authorized, but not required, to take action on a case-by-case basis to relieve debt by allowing repayment in local currencies, or in certain cases forgiving the interest on debt owed to the United States.

We are targeting our bill at those countries which are considered relatively least developed. Those countries suffer the greatest burden from debt. It stifles what little growth they have, it uses up valuable foreign exchange generated from exports, it reduces the ability of governments to provide necessary services, and it lowers the income of citizens. The debt burden is now a major constraint on development and a factor in the continuing hunger and malnourishment affecting many nations.

The problems of debt are not only felt by those countries which bear the debt burden. The United States is affected as well. Prior to 1981 developing countries were a major U.S. export market. But those developing countries no longer have economies which can sustain growth in imports. Debt relief will help develop markets for U.S. exports, easing our trade difficulties.

As Mr. MCHUGH says, this is a modest proposal. It is meant to move Congress and the President to deal with the problem of debt in a flexible, though small, way. It is not a solution to the debt problems, but it is a beginning.

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR GRADUATES

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the attached commencement address presented this past weekend by Secretary William J. Bennett. Given before the 1988 graduating class of the University of Southern Mississippi, the words provide all young adults with some inspirational guidance toward taking off in the direction of the real world. I hope all will take the time to read these insightful comments of our distinguished Secretary.

The Secretary's commencement address follows:

ADVICE FOR THE OTHER PARTS OF THE REAL WORLD

Congressman Lott, Mr. President. Good morning ladies and gentlemen, graduates of the Class of '88. Well, I had thought about singing my address this morning, but after hearing Mr. Smith's and Mr. Brown's beautiful presentation of "The Pilgrim's Psalm," I think I will pass.

I am deeply privileged to be your speaker this morning. It is nice to be back in Hattiesburg at USM, almost twenty years to the day when I left here. I recognize Mr. Montgomery, who is now the University's Registrar and who was one of my students when I was a member of the Philosophy Department.

It is also particularly nice to be introduced by your outstanding Congressman from the Fifth District, Trent Lott. As Flannery O'Connor says, "A good man is hard to find," and today sometimes that is true. But Trent Lott is a good man and that is one reason why I am here today.

Now I have my directions from the President's office. I'm not to talk too long. 20 to 25 minutes would be ample I was told and I thought I detected a suggestion that less than 20 would do. So my question—a question others have asked—is how am I to fill in the time before I may decently sit down and allow the really important part of the proceedings—the conferral of degrees on you—to begin? Well, a very bright man, a good student of the humanities, Robertson Davies, has been of help to me here (and a little later on) in recalling what the usual thing is at a commencement.

The usual thing at a commencement, says Davies, the statistically normal thing, is for the speaker to tell the graduating class that they are going out into a world torn by dissent, racked by problems of unprecedented knottiness and difficulty and that we are all headed for the abyss of destruction unless you, the graduating class, will shoulder your burden and do something splendid to put everything right. The commencement speaker usually says he can't help; he generally admits that he is at the end of this tether, or he is old and broken on the wheel of fate and his decrepitude and his wounds have been received in this great battle with the world's problems. He then says, throwing the torch to you, that nothing, absolutely nothing, can be expected of him in the future. And from his failing hands and with grasping breath he throws you the torch and plants, dear graduates, the task of setting the world right square on your shoulders.

He says that he does it with confidence because he believes you are wonderful. But graduation speakers are often so gloomy that one wonders how much their confidence in the graduates is worth. Sometimes one even gets the impression that immediately after commencement the speaker is going home to sit in a dark room and sink into a deep depression.

Well, that is not my intention. Either to throw you the torch or to sink into torpor at 12 o'clock, but to offer you, the graduating class, some advice. You may think it simple, perhaps pedestrian, perhaps commonplace; but as things may be good even if commonplace, they may be true even if they are simple. So here are four pieces of advice, general but personal advice, to each of you about the other parts of the real world to which you are now being transferred. I do not wish to speak of life in the government, in Washington, or of public policy or of some burning public issue of the day, but rather of some of the steady enduring issues of every day and offer a little of what I think that particular blessing of civilization: the humanities, have advised us about them.

First piece of advice (my longest one if you're timing me)—if you can, try to like life. Be good-humored about your mortality.

I don't mean that you should like all parts of the world or that you should be happy with all parts of your life or condition, but my advice is that your attitude be one of optimism and of interest. And, that's largely under your control. Writing about disappointment, George Eliot once said, "Everything depends—not on the fact of disappointment—but on the nature affected and the force that stirs it." Let disappointment, when it comes, stir you.

It is practical optimism that I recommend. Now you may wish to be a theoretical pessimist. That is, you may wish to believe, (as I do), that in the end, in the real long run, that all here is dust and ashes, and that our common enterprises, our institutions, plans and schemes will be as nothing. As Isaiah says: "All our works are nothing—our molten images are empty wind." There is support for theoretical pessimism. But practically, operationally, you should not bring such an attitude to your tasks in the short run, in the run which is the compass of a life. I recommend that there you need practical optimism. It is my belief that you live only one life in this body, in this world at least and therefore, I think you should go about your business with some measure of enterprise, of seriousness, of good humor and of interest. But, by recommending interest in this body, in this life, I do not mean to recommend, as the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company did some years back, that "You only go around once so grab all the gusto you can." I'm not talking about grabbing gusto or swilling beer. I mean living well, living well because living well really is good revenge.

You see, if you think about it, living with interest and with engagement is an attitude to which there is simply no reasonable alternative. Cynicism, griping, a state of chronic disappointment and complaint about the world is no way to have life work for you or to live it. And those who start out feigning cynicism soon get it for real. Cynicism corrodes; it corrodes passion, it corrodes commitment. So take into your enterprises what E.M. Forster called pluckiness, a pluckiness of spirit, take goodwill and take a sense of humor.

Now against my view, the French poet Baudelaire, who was usually gloomy, said

once, "life is a hospital, in which each patient believes he'll be better if he's moved to another bed." Well, this is very French, very gloomy, and I believe very wrong. I believe there are more things in life to be affirmed than to be scorned and depressed about. But if you are a scorner by nature and you wish to scorn or be depressed about something, then scorn and be depressed about indifference.

My second piece of advice is a corollary of the first. Look forward to work, and approach your work with passion and engagement. Among my contemporaries, I have found over and over again that those who like what they do from day to day are happier than those who do not like what they do, even if the latter make twice, three times or five times as much money as the former. Think of your work in terms of what you know and what you love. And try to expand the number of things you know and love.

There are blessings, Ladies and Gentlemen, to be won in this way, blessings to be won from work that cannot be won from idleness or leisure. The humanities have long taught that work kills fewer hearts than boredom and idleness do. Modern medical science bears this out. Perhaps for some of you, your first job may not be the one you really want. That's not unusual. The idea that every person should be able to choose the job he wants is, in fact, as history goes, a very new idea, and still a relatively rare reality. So, if that's your situation, the only reasonable thing to do is to make the best of it. But while making the best of it don't let your passions dry. Don't lose the passion to do what you know and love. We are at our best when we do that which we know and which we love. In the movie *Chariots of Fire* that great runner Eric Liddel told us he loved to run. "When I run," Liddel says, "I feel God's pleasure." I think all of us have the opportunity to feel God's pleasure through us, but only if we're willing to stay at it. To be at one with one's work whether it is dentistry, running, sales, teaching or farming, is worth a very great deal.

Third, again borrowing from Davies, let me talk just a tiny bit about what is an old issue and a contemporary pre-occupation as well. That pre-occupation is called "happiness." I say to you that I wish happiness for all of you, (and I have no doubt that you wish it for yourself), but my advice is not to seek happiness. There are all kinds of people who think that happiness is a condition that can be sought, caught and maintained indefinitely. Some also believe that the quality of a life is determined by the number of hours of happiness you can chalk up. That's not true. The thing is, the irony is, you will have a much better chance of finding happiness if you don't bother your head about it, and if you worry about other things. No doubt, some of you have already discovered through various experiments of your own, that happiness is not the same as pleasure. (By the way, Plato could have told you that for \$3.00—the cost of an edition of his great dialogue on it, *The Gorgias*—that's a cheaper price than many of us have to pay to discover this truth.) The point is, as Davies has written, "the nature of happiness is such that happiness retreats the more intensely it is pursued. Happiness is like a cat. If you try to coax it or call it, it will avoid you, it will never come. But if you pay no attention to it and go about your business you'll find it rubbing against your legs and jumping into your lap. So forget

pursuing happiness, pin your hopes on understanding, on interest, on engagements, on work, learning, knowing, on loving and play. Forget pursuing happiness—pursue other things, and with luck, happiness will come to you.

I am about finished. But I am not going to close by saying "I resign from life" or that the world now belongs to you and does no longer to me. I am not so much older than you, I'd be lying. And I don't plan to retire. I'm having too much fun working. In fact, you and I, and most of the rest of us here, will still be trotting around this planet for more than a few more years.

But finally, one very brief last thought, a fourth and last piece of advice. It is about your minds. This advice is very simple. Here I offer the wise words of the Maharani of Jaipur. She said once, "Keep an open mind; an open mind is a very good thing, but don't keep your mind so open that your brains fall out."

My congratulations to you ladies and gentlemen. I look forward to your company for the next fifty years. Good luck to all of us.

THERE ALREADY IS A PALESTINIAN STATE

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, in the current uproar over events in the West Bank and Gaza, a number of important things have been forgotten. One is that there already is a Palestinian state—Jordan, which envelops three-quarters of the old British mandate of Palestine. Another is that what is routinely called "the Israeli-occupied West Bank" was occupied between 1949 and 1967 by a very different regional power: Jordan, which annexed the territories by force and without legal cause in a move recognized by no Arab state.

The journalist Yedidya Atlas reminds us of these and other neglected facts of history and offers his comments on the current uprising in an important article written for Human Events. Published in the April 2, 1988 issue, it deserves to be reprinted here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WEST BANK

(By Yedidya Atlas)

JERUSALEM.—Since early last December Americans have been inundated by media reports on the "escalating conflict between the Palestinians and Israeli troops in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Israel is being charged with sole responsibility for the current situation, as well as for its solution.

At the same time, the Palestinian Arabs are being simplistically presented as a homogenous nationalist group struggling against their Israeli occupiers for a homeland limited to the administered territories.

To better comprehend this more complex and volatile situation, a brief history is in order. In 1919, the League of Nations entrusted Great Britain with a mandate for establishing a Jewish national homeland in Palestine which included the territory both east and west of the Jordan River.

In 1921, approximately 77 per cent of this area was separated by the British to establish an Arab entity in eastern Palestine, and

Abdullah ibn Hussein, an Arabian interloper, was appointed emir. The official reason: to designate a homeland for the Arab Palestinians, leaving the remaining 23 per cent west of the river for the Jewish Palestinian homeland.

In 1946, the British created the Kingdom of Transjordan and Abdullah was promoted to king. Then, in 1947, the U.N. issued a "Partition Plan" to divide the remaining western part of Palestine into a truncated Jewish State and a second Palestinian Arab state in the territories known still as Judea and Samaria.

The Palestinian Jews, under protest, accepted the 1947 Partition Plan. The Palestinian Arabs rejected it. And on May 15, 1948, the combined armies of all the Arab countries attacked the fledgling State of Israel.

Approximately 600,000 Palestinian Arabs fled "temporarily." But temporarily became permanent, when the Arab invaders failed to destroy Israel.

Following the 1949 cease-fire, Judea and Samaria were under Transjordanian occupation, and Egypt occupied the Gaza Strip. Transjordan became Jordan when Abdullah annexed Judea and Samaria. The annexation was recognized by no country in the world, including the U.S., except for Great Britain and Pakistan. The Jordanian monarch was even denounced by his own Arab allies.

At the Arab League Summit the next year, a resolution was jointly presented by Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to expel Jordan from the Arab League for Abdullah's actions.

For 19 years, until 1967, Jordan occupied, sometimes brutally, the renamed "West Bank" with its 20 UN-WRA refugee camps. No one in the world called for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank, least of all the Palestinian Arabs themselves. Nor would Jordan have agreed.

And when western Palestinians rioted in December 1955, April 1957, April 1963, November 1966 and April 1967, King Hussein sent in tanks which shelled city streets and machine gunned people at random, killing hundreds of men, women and children. Of course he first closed the area to the world media.

The Gaza Strip, as it was known for the 19 years of Egyptian occupation, had eight UNWRA refugee camps in which the Palestinians were forced to live in overcrowded squalor. Egypt refused to absorb any refugees, kept them stateless, denied passports, and forbade them to travel or work in Egypt.

For 19 years, these Jordanian and Egyptian occupied areas were kept in a state of economic stagnation and severe unemployment.

Average unemployment in the early '60s ran between 35 per cent to 45 per cent and refugee unemployment hit a high of 83 per cent. Yet during this entire period, the world was silent. PLO terrorist chieftain Yasir Arafat himself never even bothered to visit Judea and Samaria for the entire period of Jordanian occupation. Only with the capture of these territories by Israel in a defensive war in 1967 did anyone discover the "legitimate rights and national aspirations" of the Palestinian Arabs.

And yet, from a humanitarian viewpoint, the situation of the Palestinian Arab has improved immeasurably since the advent of Israeli administration in 1967.

Unemployment hovers around a mere 1 per cent and per capita gross income trebled

in less than 20 years; infant mortality rates dropped from the pre-1967 140 per 1,000 to only 30 per 1,000 today—at a time when the rest of the Arab world is still at 80 per 1,000; and seven Arab colleges and universities were established under Israeli "occupation," where none existed before 1967.

Had the Arab countries any true intentions of helping their beleaguered brethren from western Palestine, they would and could have absorbed them easily four decades ago, as the Israelis did of an even greater number of Jewish refugees from Arab lands.

The Palestinian Arabs share the same language, religion and culture, and for some 75 per cent of them, the same countries of origin just three generations before when their grandfathers emigrated for economic reasons to Palestine from Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

But the 21 Arab countries were not interested in aiding their Palestinian brothers. Rather, they preferred to use them as a political weapon to wield against Israel. And no less a political body than the United Nations lent itself to this manipulation.

In the mid-1970s Israel attempted to give the Palestinian Arab refugees in Gaza new and better housing. The U.N. General Assembly, at the urging of the Arab states, passed Resolution 32/90 condemning Israel for trying to relocate these refugees and demanded they be returned "to the camps from which they were removed."

And yet, U.N. Under Secretary Marrack Goulding came to Gaza this past January during the riots accompanied by 10 TV crews on a fact-finding visit and laid the entire blame for the situation squarely at Israel's feet. As if his own organization's complicity in the matter did not exist.

Today's rioting in the administered territories is said to be just a homogeneous and spontaneous demonstration of Palestinian national aspirations against Israeli occupation. Ignored, however, is the role of a combination of various terrorist factions from PLO to extremist Muslim fundamentalists—groups which are no less at odds with each other as they are in opposition to Israel's existence.

Moreover, one must distinguish between Gaza and the region known as Judea and Samaria, as well as the fact that the majority of the Palestinian Arabs, while not necessarily in favor of Israel, do not prefer either King Hussein or Arafat as alternative choices and thus are unlikely to support the aim of many of the rioters.

Of the 420 Arab villages and 25 municipalities in the administered territories, riots have taken place in less than 50 of them. And these 50 are generally quiet.

The indigenous Palestinian Arab population in the administered territories and their refugee brethren do not, as a rule get along. The Palestinian refugees in Judea and Samaria comprise 30 per cent of the population and only a third, or 10 per cent, lives in UNWRA refugee camps. In Gaza they count for 60 per cent, half still in the camps.

In Gaza there are eight different groups of Islamic fundamentalists whose influence in Judea and Samaria is minor. These Muslim extremists comprise about 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the terrorist factions in Gaza, whereas in Judea and Samaria, they only come to 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

The radical leftist organizations and the Communists are negligible in Gaza with a combined total of maybe 3 per cent of the terrorist factions, whereas in Judea and Sa-

maria they weigh in with at least 25 per cent. Arafat's Fatah faction of the PLO still is the major factor with as much as 70 per cent of the extremist groups in Gaza, and 60 per cent in Judea and Samaria.

But even in Yasir Arafat's Fatah faction of the PLO there are divisions concerning policy and tactics between Fatah outside of Israel, and local Fatah operatives inside the administered territories.

The leftists are split into five main groups: Marxist George Habash's PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) with links to the Soviet; Ahmed Jibril's PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command); Naif Hawatme's DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine); Saïqa, affiliated with the Syrian Baath party; and the Communists.

All of the aforementioned groups are based in Syria and have links with the Soviet Union. Yasir Arafat's PLO faction, too, while not based in Syria, maintains strong ties with Moscow.

All the Islamic extremist groups are primarily splinter factions of the original Egyptian "Muslim Brotherhood," and follow the basic line of "Jihad"—"Holy War"—against the Jews, and the establishment of an Islamic Palestinian state.

All Sunni fundamentalists, each of the eight groups, has its own political line. They include the "Brotherhood," of course; "Islamic Jihad," which is itself divided between supporters of the PLO, the "Al-Mujamma Al-Islami" faction which pursues a Khomeinist doctrine, and the Takfiyu al-Ijerra, whose Cairo branch murdered Egyptian President Anwar Sadat; the Al-Jamiyya Al-Islamiyya breakaway from the "Brotherhood"; and the Salfiyyun, which has links to the Saudi fundamentalists.

Arafat, being himself, as his uncles and father before him, a member of the "Muslim Brotherhood" in Egypt, recognized the rising terrorist potential of the spreading Islamic fundamentalist groups, and set up a "religious department" of Fatah to attempt to harness this terrorist power for the PLO. While only moderately successful, Fatah has more support amongst the Muslim extremists than any other terrorist faction.

While it is true that the initial riots of December 9 in Gaza were local in origin, the outside terrorist organizations soon jumped on the bandwagon and grabbed the reins.

PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat admitted as much in an interview with the French magazine *Nouvel Observateur* (January 1). "Today [the riots are] a synchronized operation between local organizations and the PLO Executive Committee. At the beginning," Arafat added, "the uprising was largely spontaneous, now it is organized."

Communication between the various "headquarters" and the Palestinian Arab masses in the administered territories is either via radio broadcasts from southern Syria, as in the case of Ahmed Jibril, or Baghdad and Arafat's PLO, or via underground leaflets, as well as direct incitement to "kill the Jews" during Muslim prayer services in the mosques.

The underground leaflets stem from the local operatives, who while claiming to issue orders on a regional basis from "on high," have no real effect beyond their respective villages. The Islamic leaflets have a blunt and primitive anti-Semitic and racist message, referring to the Jews as "blood suckers" and "brothers of monkeys," and the PLO leaflets carry a more Marxist revolu-

tionary tone attacking "imperialism and its allies" and "Israel-American conspiracies" against the Palestinians.

The current riots are not necessarily an indication of a new popular revolt against the Israeli occupation. Although previous waves of rioting did not reach this length and scope, particularly with the expansion of Islamic fundamentalist groups in Gaza, there are no new players here.

The local coordinators and organizers of the riots, including those deported by Israel in January, are veteran terrorist operatives linked to the PLO, Islamic extremists and leftist groups. All have long criminal records ranging from murder and terrorist bombings to incitement to riot and recruiting for terrorist organizations.

With the abject failure of the PLO and all its various factions to seriously hamper Israel's existence, they have bet everything on the current riots in a last-ditch effort to be taken seriously.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater threat to our national security than drugs—threatening our Nation's youth, strength, and stability from within our borders, although most of the drugs originate elsewhere in the world.

We are living in a nation that is plagued by a drug epidemic. Drugs are eating away at the national fabric of American life. Pilots, train engineers, bus drivers, doctors, lawyers, nurses, schoolchildren—everyone is affected. The United States has a national emergency and we must treat it as such by declaring a war on drugs.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, and our local and State police are trying to stem the flood of illicit drugs into this country, but the statistics make one fact clear: If they caught every car and truck trying to smuggle dope into the country, if they caught every airline and ship passenger trying to smuggle dope into this country, they would stop only 30 percent of the cocaine and only 12 percent of the marijuana.

The hard, cold fact is that we're up against highly sophisticated, well-organized industries whose sole service is the delivery of illicit drugs into our country. The profit is so great—and the risk of detection and capture is relatively so small—that our outmanned drug-stopping forces are falling further and further behind.

In 1986, I cosponsored the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 enacted by Congress to make a major commitment of national resources against drug smuggling and drug abuse. I have also supported several other initiatives related to thwarting the illicit drug supply and curbing its use. Again this year we will consider another comprehensive drug bill, perhaps in the form of Congressman English's bill, H.R. 4230, the Omnibus Antidrug Act of 1988, of which I am also a cosponsor.

These measures which I have supported are positive steps for us as a country to have taken in order to have a chance against what has become our most serious crime problem, our fastest rising health problem, and one of the greatest threats to our national security.

But we need a stronger front line against drugs—the muscle at our borders and along our coastline to stop cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and the other drugs that are sapping our human and financial resources.

There is no question that we are losing the war on drugs. And there is no question that it is a war—a war for our citizens' safety, for our economy, our health, and our young people's minds.

That is why I have reintroduced the War on Drug Smuggling Act to commit the best of America's Armed Forces and defense technology—radar, aircraft, and ships—for the national battle to end the importation of drugs across our borders.

My bill would expand the role of our military in the war on international drug trafficking by enabling the heads of the major Federal drug enforcement agencies—the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Customs Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Federal Aviation Administration—to call upon the Secretary of Defense to provide military equipment and trained personnel to operate and maintain the equipment to assist in halting drug smugglers.

The law enforcement agency head would make an initial determination of the equipment necessary to detect and interdict the unlawful transport of controlled substances across the border and would then consult with the Defense Department. The Secretary of Defense could decline or modify the request if necessary to preserve military preparedness; but the Secretary would have to make such a finding. In the past, the Defense Department has resisted using its discretionary authority to provide this kind of assistance. My bill would direct the Secretary to provide it upon request, subject to military preparedness requirements.

The measure would also require the heads of the specific Federal law enforcement agencies to meet with the Secretary of Defense, or a designee, and the National Guard Bureau to develop a strategy for: (1) the detection of the unlawful transport of any controlled substance across the international boundaries of the United States; (2) the interdiction in the United States of such unlawful transport; and (3) the coordination of the efforts of the special law enforcement agencies, the Department of Defense, and the appropriate components of the National Guard in such detection and interdiction.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to invite the chief law enforcement official of each State to attend and participate in any such strategy meeting. "State" is defined as and of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Laws presently exist which permit the Secretary of Defense to make available any equipment, base facility, or research facility of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps to any civilian law enforcement official for law

enforcement purposes. The Secretary of Defense may also assign members of the above to train Federal, State, and local civilian law enforcement officials in the operation and maintenance of loaned equipment and to provide relevant expert advice. However, Federal law requires the Secretary of Defense to issue regulations to insure that the provision of any assistance does not include direct participation by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in an interdiction of a vessel or aircraft or in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity, unless such activity is otherwise authorized by law.

My bill would direct the Department of Defense to provide the equipment and personnel and would allow their direct involvement in the interdiction process, but it would in no way change current U.S. law which prohibits our armed forces from performing any law enforcement activity.

Every fact tells us that we're fighting a war. We have the best military in the world. We need it on our side in this war, because we can't win without it.

LACK OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, LACK OF HELP FOR HOSPITALS SERVING THE POOR, THREATENS THE NATION'S EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE SYSTEM

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, The fact that some 37 million Americans do not have health insurance and millions more have inadequate coverage is putting a severe strain on the Nation's public and nonprofit hospitals, and in particular, on their emergency rooms.

Following are two articles from the Los Angeles Times of May 3 and 4 concerning the closing of the emergency room at the California Medical Center. The closing will "leave an area twice the size of San Francisco with inadequate emergency health care." The hospital is closing its emergency room operations because the number of poor and uninsured using the facility, plus the often high cost of trauma-type care, was costing the hospital half a million dollars a month in losses.

There are many pieces to the solution of this spreading "emergency room" emergency. But the bottom line is adequate reimbursement to health care providers. Mandated health care, State risk pools, my bill H.R. 3128 providing a trust fund for payments to "disproportionate share" hospitals, and H.R. 4414 providing for a system of trauma care facilities, are all bills which we must consider—as soon as possible.

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 3, 1988]

HOSPITAL SHUTS ITS EMERGENCY ROOM; "RIPPLE EFFECT" FEARED

(By Claire Spiegel)

Officials at a busy downtown hospital that has long been "an open door to the poor masses of Central Los Angeles" announced Monday the closure of its emergency room to paramedic rescue ambulances.

The move by California Medical Center, designed to save money, came as a major blow to the county's emergency care network. Health officials said they fear a domino effect leading to similar shutdowns at other hospitals and creating havoc in the ambulance rescue system.

About 24,000 patients a year have been treated in the emergency room of the nonprofit medical center at 1414 S. Hope St., the third-oldest hospital in the county, founded in 1887. But effective June 1, the emergency room will be downgraded to "standby" status, meaning that doctors will be on call, rather than on the premises. Walk-in patients will continue to be seen, but ambulances will be diverted to other hospitals.

ALREADY AT MAXIMUM

The center's emergency room has been receiving more rescue ambulance patients—about 10,000 a year—than any private hospital in the county. The bulk of these patients will be rerouted to the two closest county hospitals, County-USC Medical Center and Martin Luther King Jr./Drew Medical Center, which are "already at maximum," Los Angeles County health official Virginia Price Hastings said.

Some of the spillover will fall onto a few small, private hospitals in the downtown area "which are very nervous" because they cannot handle the load, she said. These are the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, French Hospital of Los Angeles, Queen of Angels Medical Center and Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center.

Battalion Chief Alan Cowen, in charge of the Los Angeles Fire Department paramedics, predicted that "the quality of patient care will go down" and ambulance response times will increase.

The curtailment of the medical center's emergency room was prompted by the hospital's financial losses, amounting to \$2.6 million last year, hospital officials said. They figured losses of \$500,000 a month in the emergency room, where hundreds of indigent people have sought care and must, by law, be treated and stabilized before discharge.

Adding to the hospital's burden is its \$60-million debt from a recent building campaign, which included construction of a nine-story modern medical tower.

Hospital President William F. Haug said the debt had "an impact on every program in the hospital" but added that the main reason for the emergency room curtailment is "the disproportionate number of government-sponsored patients and level of uncompensated care that we provide."

MAJOR ISSUE

Financing of health care for indigent patients has become a major health-care issue in recent years, as increasing numbers of hospitals find that they lack the resources to foot the bill.

Fifteen hospitals in Los Angeles County have closed or curtailed their emergency rooms during the last two years, said David Langness, an official with the Hospital Council of Southern California.

Because of its size and location, the move by California Medical Center is the worst blow to date.

"It's a sad requiem for an inner-city hospital that has such a long tradition of serving the poor," Langness said.

Langness predicted that the move will have a "massive ripple effect" on the rest of the area's ailing emergency network.

"If there is a domino effect, it would indeed be catastrophic," said Allene Nun-

gesser, head of Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center. She said she expects Hollywood Presbyterian will take some of the spillover of patients from California. She said "pivotal decisions" will be made during the next few weeks by county and state officials either "to backstop" the system, or let it collapse.

SEVERE FINANCIAL CRUNCH

Hospital officials say the emergency care network—including the trauma system—has been suffering from a severe funding crunch. Two years ago, California Medical Center was the first hospital to close its trauma center. Six more have dropped out since then, leaving 16 centers and gaping holes in coverage.

About 80 emergency rooms remain the backbone of the county's emergency care network, with California Medical Center considered to be one of the linchpins.

COUNTY BRACES FOR MORE CASUALTIES IN EMERGENCY CARE

(By Claire Spiegel)

Braced for a follow-up blow to local emergency services, Los Angeles County officials disclosed Tuesday that three more private hospitals in downtown Los Angeles have picked up applications to dramatically curtail their emergency room services. A fourth was feared to be considering doing so as well.

"We may be looking at 2,000 ambulances a month that will have to go someplace else," said Virginia Price Hastings, a county health official. "I don't know what we'll do."

On Monday, the busiest private emergency room in the county, California Medical Center in downtown Los Angeles, announced that because of financial losses, the center will downgrade its busy emergency room to standby status effective June 1. This means that doctors will be "on call" rather than on the premises, and that about 800 rescue ambulances a month will have to be rerouted to other hospitals.

But three of those facilities in the line of fire—Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Linda Vista Hospital and French Hospital of Los Angeles—have indicated their reluctance to take up the slack. Robert Gates, director of the county Department of Health Services, told the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday that several hospitals have inquired "how to go about" curtailing their emergency room services. Hastings said the three have obtained applications from the county to change their emergency room status.

HANDLE 550 CASES

The three hospitals combined now accept about 550 rescue ambulances per month, with most of them going to Good Samaritan.

If Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center were to downgrade its emergency room service too, as some officials fear, another 600 ambulances would have to be rerouted. This would amount to a total of about 2,000 ambulances monthly that would have to be absorbed by the rest of the county's emergency network. Countywide, there are about 80 hospitals with emergency rooms that accept rescue ambulances.

Hastings predicted that the problem will "boomerang" into longer paramedic response times and more-crowded emergency rooms.

Compared to the recent trauma center crisis, Hastings said, "This is much more serious."

Trauma patients account for only about 15,000 of the 400,000 annual paramedic runs by the Los Angeles City Fire Department, she said. "Trauma is an important but very small subset of all the emergency cases handled by paramedics—the drug overdoses, heart attacks, seizures and so on," she said.

FINANCIAL CRUNCH

County and hospital officials agree that the source of the problem for trauma centers and for private emergency rooms is a financial crunch caused by the cost of providing medical care to increasing numbers of indigent patients—many of whom enter a hospital through its emergency room. By law, a hospital must treat and stabilize all emergency room patients without regard to their ability to pay.

At the Hospital of the Good Samaritan on Witmer Street, which receives about 450 rescue ambulances a month, spokeswoman Heather Hutchison said the emergency room is "losing money." She confirmed that officials there recently obtained an application from the county to downgrade emergency services, but said that no firm decision has been made, pending "a special session of the trustees" scheduled for Thursday.

She said the emergency room has recently been filled to capacity "19 days out of each month" and will be hard-pressed to handle a "20% to 40% increase" in patients due to curtailed emergency services at nearby California Medical Center on South Hope Street.

At California Medical Center, officials figure that the center's emergency room is losing about \$500,000 a month. Compounding the hospital's financial problems is its \$60-million debt from a recent rebuilding campaign, as well as stricter government controls on hospital charges to public health care programs such as Medicare and Medi-Cal.

Reacting to California Medical Center's announcement, county supervisors declared Tuesday that the hospital's action will "leave an area twice the size of San Francisco with inadequate emergency health care." In an emergency motion, they asked health officials to study the possible "domino effect" on other hospitals.

MAY DOWNGRADE SERVICE

At French Hospital in the Chinatown area, spokeswoman Roselyn Smith said the hospital has suffered financially from the large percentage of indigents brought to the emergency room by paramedics. Of about 50 ambulance patients a month, she said, about half do not pay their bills. "There's a good chance we will downgrade" the hospital emergency room, she added.

Officials at Linda Vista Hospital in Boyle Heights, which also accepts about 50 rescue ambulances a month, could not be reached for comment.

TRIBUTE TO THE EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this month the Pennsylvania State Civil Service Commission marks the 20th anniversary of

the opening of its eastern regional office in Philadelphia.

Since it opened its doors, the office—which is in my district—has administered between 22,000 and 25,000 tests a year. The workload has grown dramatically from 600 tests a month in 1968 to about 2,000 a month, now.

In addition, staff members conduct specialized and localized testing in surrounding communities on a regular basis to meet the needs of agencies in the Philadelphia area. For example, the department of public welfare required specialized recruitment a few years ago for Hispanic candidates. The commission was able to recruit, test, and certify sufficient numbers for a training class. More recently, Laotian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Hmong were needed by the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance. Again the office swung into action and met that need.

The eastern regional office is also actively involved in providing counseling to candidates. Staff members are available to counsel candidates on employment opportunities, current examinations, job requirements and other information. They also review a candidate's qualifications and provide a list of positions for which the candidate may qualify.

As part of the commission's recruiting efforts, staff members visit local colleges, attend career days, and maintain active contact with placement officers and counseling staff. They also have day-to-day contact with women's organizations, minority student groups, veterans' groups and local community organizations, providing information about civil service positions, requirements, and testing.

Approximately 300 people a day visit the office to get the latest information about job opportunities in State government. In addition, the staff handles about 100 phone calls a day.

In the past 20 years, the eastern regional office has experienced phenomenal growth in the use and demand for its services. But that increase in demand and expectations has been matched by the dedication and professionalism of the fine men and women working in the office.

I commend these outstanding public servants on a job well done. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the east regional office and wishing the staff two more decades of exemplary service and success.

EXHIBIT OF TIBETAN CULTURE ON DISPLAY IN CANNON ROTUNDA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on May 10 in the rotunda of the Cannon Building a special ceremony was held to mark an unique exhibit on display there. "The Treasures of Tibet" is an outstanding exhibit of Tibetan antiques, artwork, and photographs which will be in the rotunda for 2 weeks for Members of Congress and visitors to Capitol Hill to admire. Joining the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in sponsoring this wonderful display were Tibet House and its chairman, American actor Rich-

ard Gere; the Capital Area Friends of Tibet; and the Office of Tibet.

During our ceremony, Richard Gere expressed grave concern about the need to preserve Tibet's ancient cultural and religious heritage and present its traditions to Westerners who are not familiar with it. It was for this reason that Gere founded the Tibet House in 1987.

Mr. Gere noted in his remarks that in some regards, "The Treasures of Tibet" exhibit in the Cannon rotunda is a "curtain raiser" for an even more ambitious effort to focus on Tibetan culture and to increase the world community's awareness of what is happening to this ancient culture and its peoples. In 1991 Tibet House will sponsor the "Year of Tibet," a series of nationwide cultural events which will include the most extensive exhibition of Tibetan art ever assembled; the premier of a newly commissioned opera by Tibet House board member and prominent American composer Philip Glass; a national tour of the Tibet National Opera from Dharamsala, India, the seat of Tibet's government in exile; the First Annual Tibetan Film Festival; and a series of new films focusing on Tibet's culture and history which will be coproduced by PBS.

Mr. Speaker, a number of other prominent individuals were present for the ceremony in the Cannon rotunda. The Honorable Lord David H. Ennals, who led the first foreign observer mission to Tibet following the March 1988 demonstrations, spoke on the need to preserve Tibetan culture, particularly in light of the Chinese human rights abuses in Tibet he observed this spring.

Others who joined us were Prof. Thubten J. Norbu, member of the Board of Directors of Tibet House, professor emeritus from Indiana University, and the brother of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. In his remarks, Professor Norbu noted that Tibetans need the help of the United States in their efforts to preserve their culture and to secure observance of Tibetan human rights. Rinchen Dharlo, representative of the Dalai Lama for North America, and Tenzin Tethong, the Washington, DC, representative of the Dalai Lama were also in attendance at the ceremony.

Our distinguished colleague from New York, Mr. DIOGUARDI spoke in support of Tibet's cultural and religious plight.

Mr. Speaker, this exhibit, "The Treasures of Tibet," is an extraordinary collection of Tibetan religious and cultural artifacts and photographs, both old and new. Remarkable ritual objects and paintings dating from the 14th to the 19th century, from the outstanding private collection of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ford, provide an interesting and beautiful core to the display. Contemporary ritual objects from the Kunzang Palyul Choeling—World Prayer Center—were provided by Elizabeth Elgin, Linda Kurkowski, and Michael Burroughs. Two of the elegant "thankas"—Tibetan religious paintings—are on loan from the temple of Ahkon Lhamo, Rinpoche.

The Office of Tibet provided charming costumed dolls made by Tibetans living in exile in India. Such forms of Tibetan art are encouraged in order to preserve and develop traditional crafts as well as to preserve the rich Tibetan heritage of regional, monastic, ritual and

traditional costume. Also on display are coins and currency used in Tibet until 1959, when the Dalai Lama fled to India.

On public display for the first time are an unusually significant series of photographs from an unprocessed collection of the Library of Congress. These Tibetan photographs, taken during the period 1920-40, were made available with the help of Dr. Stephen Ostrow and George Hobart of the Library of Congress. The excellent selection and captioning was done by Merlinda Fournier and Lobsang Lhalungpa. Anne Hawthorne expertly photographed and produced the copies. The photographs are particularly impressive since they capture monasteries, customs, religious practices, and traditions which have all but disappeared in the wake of the destructive Cultural Revolution and Chinese occupation.

The exhibit also includes outstanding contemporary photographs of Tibet and Tibetans by the professional photographers ASUPI, Doug Col, Linda Conners, Anne Hawthorne, Mac McCoy, Christian Malinowski, and Whitney Stuart. Artist Philip Sugden's wonderful ink and pen drawings on handmade paper are an impressive addition to the exhibit.

Credit for the exhibit goes to my wife, Annette, who initiated it, and Dr. Kay A. King of my staff, who arranged for the works, and planned and supervised its installation. Many others offered their expert help with the details of installing this exhibit: Richard Squires, Mary Beth Cavanese, Mac McCoy, and Grace Spring-Reinstein, whose wonderful hand-made puppets are also included in the exhibit.

Mr. Speaker, the culture of Tibet is truly remarkable. It is my hope that others who see this outstanding exhibit will become more aware and appreciative of the treasures of Tibet, and of the unique religious and cultural traditions which are rapidly disappearing and stand in danger of extinction.

A TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN FAMILY LEGEND: GLADYS KNIGHT AND THE PIPS

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus join me today in saluting 35 years of musical tradition that has been created by the noteworthy contributions of legendary Georgia natives Gladys Knight and the Pips. Their wonderful talents have brought pleasure to millions around the world, and their timeless vocal blend spans generations and cultures.

Recognizing the important accomplishments they have made in the entertainment industry, we also take special note of the extraordinary message that their pursuit of excellence expresses. Above all, this is an American family which stands as a role model for young and old—black, white, and ethnic to emulate. Their unity and support of the institutions that is the family represents a legacy for us all. To Gladys Knight and each of the Pips, the Congressional Black Caucus takes great pleasure in making this tribute to you and the wonderful

music you have created for all the world to enjoy.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. SANDYE JEAN MCINTYRE II

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring the attention of my colleagues to the distinguished and dedicated service of Dr. Sandye Jean McIntyre II, who is retiring after 40 years as a professor of foreign languages at Morgan State University in Baltimore, MD.

Dr. McIntyre received a bachelor of arts degree at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, NC; masters of arts in Romance languages at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; and a Ph.D. in French, also at Case Western University. During his academic career, Dr. McIntyre has excelled during the course of his studies. He was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study at the University of Grenoble in France, upon which he received the Diplôme de Hautes de Langue et de Littérature Françaises, and at the University of Paris he received a Certificat d'Assiduité.

In 1973, Dr. McIntyre was honored by the French Government as a Chevalier in the Order of the Academic Palms. This decoration is awarded to distinguished professors in France for their outstanding contribution in their respective fields and is rarely awarded to foreigners. Of the recipients of this award, only one other African/American had been so honored. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of officer in the above order. Approximately 20 persons in the world outside of France had received such rank, and only 20 French citizens were so bestowed.

In the international community, Dr. McIntyre is recognized as a distinguished scholar and diplomat. He has served as the honorary consul of the Republic of Senegal and consul to the Republic of Haiti. He has delivered numerous lectures both in this country and abroad. As president of the Baltimore Consular Corps and vice dean of the Consular Corps College, Dr. McIntyre was known for his dynamic leadership. For his outstanding contributions to the fostering of international understanding and good will among countries in the Americas, Dr. McIntyre has been presented the Bolivar Medal from Columbia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela.

During his 40 years teaching at Morgan State University, Dr. McIntyre has exemplified the highest pedagogical standards, inspired many students of French, written and directed over 50 French plays, and has served graciously as the adviser to the Fulbright Scholarship Program.

It is my privilege to have the opportunity to honor Dr. Sandye McIntyre II, for his extraordinary contribution to the instruction of language and the furthering of international understanding.

COMMENDING MR. PHILIP CHRISTOPHER

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 14, 1988, the Pancyprian Association of America will be presenting the Freedom Award to its founder and president, Mr. Philip Christopher. In order that my colleagues in the House might know of Philip Christopher's contributions, I would like to enter my remarks for Saturday night in the Congressional Record.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS J. MANTON FOR MAY 14, 1988, AT THE PHILIP CHRISTOPHER TESTIMONIAL DINNER

Good evening everyone. It is my distinct pleasure to serve as a cochairman of tonight's dinner honoring Philip Christopher. Philip Christopher is a very special person whose leadership and commission to improving the world around him should serve as an example to us all.

Philip Christopher is a natural born leader. As a young man, he was president of his high school junior and senior classes. He graduated from New York University with honors and was captain of the soccer team. He has proven himself as a success in the business world and now serves as the executive vice president of Audiovox Corp.

However, Phil has not confined his talents solely to self-advancement. Rather Phil has dedicated his energies and his unique leadership qualities to aid Cyprus. He has worked tirelessly for the people of Cyprus and is committed to securing justice and freedom for that embattled nation.

In 1975, in response to the brutal Turkish invasion of his homeland, Phil founded the Pancyprian Association of America. Under his leadership, the association unified the American Cypriot community and became the largest Greek-Cypriot organization in the United States. The association's generosity in helping hundreds of Cypriot youths is a clear reflection of Phil's personal generosity and his commitment to the people of Cyprus. Furthermore, under Phil's guidance, the Pancyprian Association has become a key voice in helping to shape U.S. public policy toward Cyprus.

The motto of the Pancyprian Association is, "Some people see things as they are and say why? We dream of things that never were and say why not?" Philip Christopher has made that motto his personal creed. He is indeed a dreamer who has made his dream a reality. It is an honor and a privilege for me to know him and to work with him. Phil is the true American success story. I commend him on his accomplishments and offer my best wishes for his future success.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. CECIL C. BURTON

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention some of the invaluable contributions which have been

made by a long-time Anne Arundel County resident, Mr. Cecil C. Burton.

In the 42 years he has resided in Anne Arundel County, Mr. Burton has done much to touch the lives of county residents. He has enjoyed a diverse career in the educational field as a teacher, coach, guidance counselor, and principal. Cecil Burton assisted literally hundreds of young people to pursue their educational goals, many of the same individuals still remain in touch with him today. Aside from the motivation and support he provided on an individual basis, Cecil Burton had the foresight to establish a career development program and educational consultant company. In doing so, Mr. Burton was able to solicit the support of other educators to reinforce the foundation he had laid.

Since his retirement from the educational field, Mr. Burton focused his attention on a number of endeavors. He has been an insurance broker, a real estate broker, a housing management consultant, and established his own company, the Homeowners Service Realty Co. Even with this change of direction, Mr. Burton continued to share his knowledge of this field with many would-be realtors, teaching them the sales, management and appraisal aspects of the job.

While serving in the military and later as a disabled veteran, Mr. Burton was also known for his humanitarian interests. He was instrumental in the integration of many local chapters of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. Speaker, the many fine civic achievements of Anne Arundel County resident Cecil C. Burton are being brought to your attention at the time he is being honored as the first recipient of the "Distinguished African-American Award" by the Strategic Communications Network for African-Americans, this Sunday, May 15, in Annapolis, MD.

A VERY GOOD COMPROMISE, H.R. 4445, THE TERRORIST FIREARMS DETECTION ACT

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 10, 1988, the House passed H.R. 4445, the Terrorist Firearms Detection Act of 1988. This bill is the product of intensive negotiations between those on both sides of the issue. I would like to thank and congratulate all those involved in drafting a compromise which will prohibit the manufacture and use of undetectable firearms, as well as enhance airport security, while not infringe on the rights of legitimate gunowners.

This measure is a very important step in a comprehensive effort to protect innocent people from terrorist attacks. H.R. 4445 will not ban any existing guns. It simply requires that all future firearms contain either 3.7 ounces of detectable metal or that its component part be detectable by normal security devices. Military and law enforcement agencies are, however, exempt from the prohibitions.

This bipartisan measure was supported by both the Democratic and Republican leadership and the National Rifle Association.

I am particularly pleased by the passage of this legislation because I think it will become an essential part of a comprehensive effort to effectively address the serious problem of terrorism without infringing on the right of citizens to own legitimate firearms.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE WHO SERVED IN KOREA

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I pleased to introduce today a resolution designed to call attention to the sacrifices and efforts of those who served in the Korean war. My resolution, which designates the week of July 25 to July 31, 1988, as "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War" is an effort to express our appreciation to those brave individuals who participated in this war to ensure freedom and independence for the Republic of Korea.

I am joined in introducing this resolution by my colleagues, STAN PARRIS and MARY ROSE OAKAR as well as Senator ARMSTRONG. This year marks the 35th anniversary of the armistice agreement which was signed on July 27, 1953, to end the Korean war. It is fitting that we take this opportunity to call attention to a war that has, for the most part, been known as America's forgotten war.

Mr. Speaker, over 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved in the Korean war. Our casualties are staggering. During this period 54,246 died, 103,284 were wounded, and 8,177 were missing or taken prisoners of war. As of today, 329 prisoners of war remain unaccounted for.

And yet, there are no national memorials to those who served in Korea, nor days of honor set aside to remember them. Despite this, we should never forget the sacrifices that were made by those brave men and women who answered their Nation's call and proudly served their country and democracy.

In 1986, I was proud to have been the author of the law which directs that a national memorial be built in Washington, DC, to do honor to those who served in Korea. Last month, the Congress completed yet another milestone in the effort to build this memorial—which will be funded by a combination of private and public funding—by enacting my resolution to allow this memorial to be erected on the Mall, in a place of glory.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory is currently working with the American Battle Monuments Commission to approve the specific site for the memorial and to raise the necessary private funds for the memorial. Private citizens across the country and international corporations have begun making their contributions to the fund to build the memorial.

A series of events are now being planned by the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory group in conjunction with veterans' organizations including the Korean War Veterans Association during the week of July 25. These events are intended to call attention to the

sacrifices made by those who served in Korea.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in co-sponsoring this important legislation. It is very important that we remember those contributions made on behalf of freedom and that our deep appreciation for these sacrifices is properly expressed.

CHEMICAL AND GERM WARFARE RESEARCH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, last week, the House renewed our Nation's commitment to a moratorium on chemical weapons production by passing the Aspin-Fascell amendment to the fiscal year 1989 Department of Defense authorization bill. For 19 years, it has been the consensus of the international community, the Congress, and the American people that the use of chemical weapons is never justifiable, and that this horrifying form of warfare should no longer be a part of any nation's arsenal.

At a time when we hear reports of the use of chemical weapons in the Middle East, the United States must not abandon its clear claim to leadership in the effort to halt their use and spread.

In the United States, our chemical and germ warfare research efforts has been called into questions. Today's Washington Post quoted a Senate Armed Services subcommittee report that has "uncovered serious deficiencies in * * * [the agency's] management of safety issues surrounding 'many of the most dangerous substances known.'" The report represents an 18-month congressional investigation into the administration of chemical and germ warfare research by Government-run and private contractor laboratories. The report showed that the managers of this deadly research are not protecting the health of their staff or the general public.

The report details such incidents in a Government-run laboratory as the misplacement and spills of germs, the accidental exposure of employees, and a fire which badly damaged a highly sensitive research area. More than 60 percent of the Federal funding for this warfare research go to private contractors, and 90 percent of them are not even subject to Federal safety rules.

The current research safety breaches could expose the public to deadly diseases and nerve agents. If chemical and germ warfare research is this risky to the American public, we must follow a course toward total elimination of all chemical weapons. We cannot wait until there is a "chemical and germ Chernobyl." We have a choice, and that choice is to eliminate the need for research by following up on our commitment to permanently end the production of chemical and germ warfare everywhere.

The Aspin-Fascell amendment is consistent with our Nation's commitment. It imposes a 2-year prohibition on spending for the production of the Bigeye binary chemical bomb, except for a 2-year testing program which

limits the number of bombs that can be produced for testing to 100.

After 2 years, the Defense Department is required to submit a report on the results of these tests to be verified by the General Accounting Office.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment gives our Nation time to pursue further efforts with the Soviet Union to eliminate chemical weapons in both of our arsenals. It gives our Nation and the Soviet Union an opportunity to end a costly and dangerous chemical arms race before it begins. And, Mr. Chairman, it could well result in the destruction of chemical arms, not production, if agreement on eliminating these weapons is reached.

I am pleased that this important amendment, which will further our Nation's chemical arms control efforts, was added to the DOD bill.

A TRIBUTE TO HULDA CROOKS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most remarkable lady who continues to inspire and climb higher at the young age of 92. Mrs. Hulda Crooks, of Loma Linda, CA is celebrating her 92d birthday on May 19 and more than a few of her friends and family will be on hand to honor her.

Hulda Crooks is an inspiration for a number of reasons; her deep faith in God, her active lifestyle, her commitment to physical fitness and healthful living. Most remarkable about Hulda, though, is that she is a teacher. Indeed, she is one of those rare individuals who is always teaching others, sharing her love and appreciation for life and all that it offers.

I first met Mrs. Crooks in 1985 at a reception honoring her for having climbed Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain peak in the continental United States, for the 22d time. She was articulate, charming, and witty as she spoke and demonstrated her training techniques by exercising with a broom handle. By the time we parted that day, she had challenged her Congressman to join her in celebrating her 90th birthday by climbing Mt. Whitney the following year. In August, 1986 I had the pleasure of spending 3 days hiking and camping upon Mt. Whitney with Mrs. Crooks. It was, to say the least, one of the most fantastic experiences of my life. Since that time, she has scaled Mt. Fuji, the highest point in Japan—at over 12,000 feet—and Mt. Whitney for the 24th time.

Mr. Speaker, Hulda Crooks is no stranger to our U.S. Capitol. Earlier this year, Mrs. Crooks joined me and two dozen huffing and puffing reporters climbing to the top of the Capitol Dome to shed light on the many contributions of women in sports. As reporters caught their breath while taking notes following the climb, Hulda wondered aloud what all the fuss was about. "I found it wasn't very challenging," she said of the climb. "I could turn around and go back."

Mrs. Crooks is recognized worldwide for her mountain climbing endeavors and her contributions promoting physical fitness and healthful living. With her worldwide exposure resulting from her ascent of Mt. Fuji, numerous treks up Mt. Whitney, and the recent dome climb, she is without question one of America's most popular living health symbols. She is a charming 5-foot, silver-haired great grandmother who demonstrates that one is never too old to pursue a healthier lifestyle.

Mr. Speaker, Hulda Crooks is by far the most inspiring individual I know. Her dedication to maintaining physical and spiritual health and her complete love of life provides a remarkable example for all of us. "Old age," she says, "is a state of mind." Mr. Speaker, Hulda Crooks is a living example that this is true. Please join me today in honoring her.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ATLANTIC RECORDS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the pioneer companies in the music industry today, Atlantic Records is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

When rock and roll was born in the fifties few could foresee that by the end of the 1980's it would be one of the most powerful influences in the world not only as an art form but as a social and political force. Today the language of rock and roll is spoken in almost every country in the world. One of the architects of that language has been Atlantic Records whose contributions have been legendary for 40 years.

With the growth of the industry in the 1950's and 1960's also came a new breed of music business entrepreneurs. Notably Ahmet Ertegun and Jerry Wexler who masterfully guided Atlantic Records through "its golden era". Both Wexler and Ertegun were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, many of the legends of rock and roll began their recording career at Atlantic Records. From artists like Aretha Franklin to Mick Jagger to composers like Leiber and Stoller who produced the Coasters first hit on Atlantic in 1957. Atlantic broke the racial as well as the accepted musical lines. Atlantic helped pioneer the concept of crossover for rhythm and blues records. This was demonstrated in 1959 with the Drifters record "There Goes My Baby," which proved to be one of the most influential rhythm and blues records of all time and a crossover record at that.

Atlantic Records' CEO Ahmet Ertegun has remained the premier record mogul since the forties. Ertegun started his label in 1947 and had his first major hit in 1949. In a short time Atlantic was soon to become the premier rhythm and blues label in the country. Ertegun and Wexler produced or coproduced many of their artists, including, Ruth Brown, Big Joe Turner, Ray Charles, LaVern Baker, Clyde McPhatter, the Drifters, Ben E. King, the Coasters, the Clovers, Aretha Franklin, Joe Tex, Solomon Burke, Wilson Pickett. Artists of

the 1960's and 1970's included Otis Redding, Wilson Pickett, Percy Sledge, Booker T and the MG's, Sam and Dave, Solomon Burke, King Curtis, Led Zeppelin, Yes, the Bee Gees, Crosby Stills, Nash, Genesis, Roxy Music, Emerson, Lake and Palmer and the Rolling Stones, Manhattan Transfer, Bette Midler, Phil Collins, Foreigner, to name just a few.

Mr. Speaker on May 14, 1988, at Madison Square Garden will be an 11-hour benefit concert featuring many of the stars already named to honor the 40th anniversary of Atlantic Records. I would also like to salute everyone at Atlantic for their unique contribution to the American music industry and indeed to the world.

TO DEFEND OR NOT TO DEFEND

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, SDI, strategic defense initiative, star wars—whatever name you call it the President's program to protect us against a missile attack never fails to create fireworks when the subject comes up on the House floor. This week was no exception.

When the subject arose as part of the defense authorization bill, amendments came from everywhere. Last year we appropriated \$3.96 billion for SDI. This year the President requested \$4.9 billion. The Armed Services Committee recommended \$4 billion. The first amendment was to raise the committee recommendation to the President's request. This failed. Then there was an amendment to essentially kill the program, but spend \$1.3 billion to create a new Office of Strategic Technology Research. This also failed. A motion at the committee level also failed before an amendment authorizing \$3.5 billion finally passed.

While this is not as much as many of us would like, it does present a considerable increase over the amount recommended by the House last year which was \$3.1 billion. The other thing to remember is that this is a long process and the decision made this week will not be the final one.

Last year the House recommended \$3.1 billion, the Senate \$4.5 billion and the final compromise was \$3.96 billion. This year the Senate is again looking at \$4.5 billion so we can probably anticipate a final result somewhere around the \$4 billion level.

More important than the level of support, however, is the question of whether we should support the strategic defense initiative at all. Sure it means jobs and economic impact for Colorado, but that is not enough reason to support it if the Nation doesn't need it.

The arguments on the House floor against SDI can be summarized by saying we don't need it, we can't afford it, and it won't work. This side is willing to accept the "mutual assured destruction" doctrine which holds populations hostage. This side accepts that we don't have any defense against a missile attack and says, "so what."

The arguments in favor of SDI are numerous. It is immoral to hold people in jeopardy when we could put missiles at risk instead. We have made tremendous progress since the concept of SDI was introduced and we could have a workable system in place by the mid 1990's. Further, this is not a question of whether SDI will exist, it is only a question of who will have it—either we will, the Soviets will, or we both will. The progress made by the Soviets to date on their own SDI indicates they are serious about it.

I come down on the side for developing and deploying a strategic defense system. The American people want to be defended and we currently have no defense against incoming missiles. This position was recently confirmed by a poll which found 71 percent of my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District of Colorado in support of the SDI Program.

If our goal is to protect the American people from missile attack, we had better get on with SDI. The Senate takes over from here. Let's hope our own Senators lead the way to increased SDI funding.

IN HONOR OF MILITARY SPOUSES

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, May 13 has been set aside as a time to recognize the many sacrifices made by the spouses of our military personnel. Military spouses serve our Nation by playing a vital role in the defense of our cherished democracy.

Military spouses are frequently asked to postpone dreams and careers while helping advance the military member's career. The spouse might be employed, but every time the military member gets orders to transfer, the spouse must start over again.

The military spouse may stay home and care for the children while the military member goes overseas unaccompanied, or pulls alert duty for days at a time. The military spouse makes a home out of any house. At one location the family might live on the base or post, and at the next location, they might buy a house. The size might range from a small cottage to a very roomy house, but always, it is made into their home.

Military spouses give very liberally of their time to volunteer work because they want to enhance the quality of life wherever they live. If the community just knew that the volunteers on the concert series board, the Red Cross, Special Olympics, senior citizens centers, and children's activities were military spouses, there would be a dawning of awareness for their contributions.

And finally, the military spouse is very patriotic. They are proud that their military member is keeping America strong. They stand tall as they see the flag pass, watch the planes fly over, or see our Republic in action.

The military spouse is the backbone of the military family. They deserve our respect and recognition for their valuable contributions and sacrifices.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ISRAEL CENTER OF HILLCREST MANOR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor as it celebrates its 40th anniversary. It is my pleasure to take part in the anniversary festivities on May 15, 1988, which mark the start of the center's fifth decade of service to the community.

It should be noted that this special celebration coincides with the 40th anniversary of the State of Israel. The synagogue's name derives from the fact that both the congregation and the nation of Israel were founded at the same time.

Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor came into existence when an ambitious young group of dedicated Jews moved into the Flushing Hillcrest area and saw the need for a neighborhood house of worship. The success of their idea was assured when 200 people attended the first high holiday services held at Royal Arcanum Hall on 76th Avenue.

From the day it first opened its doors, the center became involved in the work of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Israel bonds, United Jewish Appeal, Torah Fund, Women's League, and other major Jewish organizations. The children were encouraged to pursue their own interests in such places as Hebrew school, United Synagogue Youth, Young Judea, and the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I can personally attest to the fine work and quality education provided by the Israel Center. My three children attended Hebrew school at the center, and the synagogue's outstanding rabbi, Michael P. Strasberg, officiated at the Bat Mitzvah of my daughter Lauren, and at the Bar Mitzvah of my son Corey, and will officiate at the Bar Mitzvah of my youngest child, Ari, next week.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the many people whose hard work and selflessness make the Israel Center a great success. All the past presidents have served the center with great dignity and vision.

The Israel Center thrives today because of the steady leadership of Rabbis Benjamin Teller, Elihu Michelson, and Michael P. Strasberg. I also want to praise current president, David Schwartz, and president of the women's group, Hanna Feldman, for their invaluable work for the center.

Through the tireless work of these dedicated people, the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor has become a model community organization.

I call on my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in offering the Israel Center of Hillcrest Manor the very best of birthday wishes, and our hopes for its continued success.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GILBERT FREITAG

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary individual, Dr. Gilbert Freitag, a nationally recognized authority in the field of children with developmental and learning problems. Dr. Freitag will be honored on the occasion of his 10th anniversary with the Dubnoff Center for Child Development and Educational Therapy.

Dr. Freitag is an accomplished psychologist and administrator. In addition to serving as executive director of the Dubnoff Center for Child Development and Educational Therapy, Dr. Freitag also maintains a limited practice as a child psychologist and is a guest lecturer to UCLA extension. His richly varied experience over the past 24 years includes his work as a psychological consultant for inner city high school teachers, director of an experimental program for autistic children, counselor to the correctional staff and inmates in a prerelease program and trainer and supervisor of mental health nonprofessionals. Dr. Freitag has been extremely successful in providing leadership and commitment to the psychological development of youth with learning problems.

Dr. Freitag earned his B.A. in psychology at UCLA in 1963 where he was Phi Beta Kappa and a National Science Foundation Undergraduate Fellow. He earned his graduate degrees at Yale University, an M.A. in 1966 and Ph.D. in 1968. Dr. Freitag was also the recipient of the Honorary Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and the United States Public Health Service Training Fellowship. He has been a truly remarkable scholar in the field of psychology.

Dr. Freitag is currently vice president of the California Association of Private Special Education Schools [CAPSES], an organization dedicated to improving the provisions of services for disabled children.

In addition to directing the Dubnoff Center and the practice of child psychology, he is also the author of several impressive publications which address perspectives on the roles of clinical and social psychology.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me and the Dubnoff Center for Child Development and Educational Therapy in saluting Dr. Gilbert Freitag. I am proud that he is a member of my community.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MAUREEN COUGHLIN

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sister of Charity of Nazareth Maureen Coughlin.

lin, an esteemed educator, and a leading woman religious on the occasion of her retirement as principal of Presentation Academy which is located in Louisville, KY, in my congressional district.

In her 9 years at Presentation, Sister Maureen has devoted the full measure of her energies to building a stronger foundation for the education of young women. Her leadership and "can do" spirit have united the faculty, parents, and students of the Presentation community.

One of the most important attributes of effective leadership—in whatever field of endeavor, but particularly education—is to encourage and draw from others the best of their abilities. Sister Maureen has done so at Presentation Academy.

The result is that Presentation's students have reacted to this caring, committed and energetic leader by performing in the classroom, on the athletic fields and in extracurricular activities to the top of their capability.

Sister Maureen has also contributed to the education of Louisville's youth by serving as an active member of the board of trustees of Spalding University as well as the board of the Louisville Province of the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

I am sure that all who have been fortunate enough to know and work with Sister Maureen will be sorry at her departure. But, I am certain also that her "retirement" is not a stopping point and that Sister Maureen's involvement in education and civic endeavors—activities to which she has been dedicated over the past years—will continue in one form or another.

I wish Sister Maureen much health and happiness in the years ahead.

IN HONOR OF THE REVEREND EDMUND SZLANGA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize a man who has made a distinct contribution to the Chicago community, the Reverend Edmund Szlanga.

On May 8, 1948, Reverend Szlanga was ordained into the church and began his service to the church and community. In the 40 years since that time, he has served many parishes as an associate pastor including St. Josaphat, St. Turibius, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Fidelis, the Alexian Brothers Hospital, and St. Rene Goupil. He has served his present parish in Chicago, St. Bruno, since July 1, 1974.

The dedication, commitment, and strength of spirit which Reverend Szlanga has exhibited is especially precious and commendable in our material world of today. I am sure that my colleagues join me in sending Reverend Szlanga our best wishes and congratulations upon this auspicious occasion.

BICENTENNIAL AWARD WINNER DORIS LUCAS

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to my constituent Doris Lucas, of Asheboro in Randolph County, NC.

Mrs. Lucas, chairperson of the Social Studies Department at Asheboro High School, accepted a Bicentennial Leadership Project Award on behalf of Asheboro High School for planning and implementing events to commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The award will be present by the National Council for the Advancement of Citizenship at a luncheon held in honor of the award winners on May 13, 1988 here in Washington.

Doris Lucas began planning for Constitution Day early in April 1987. Her efforts and initiative were instrumental in planning and coordinating the highly successful activities at Asheboro High School. By the time Constitution Day arrived, the celebration had grown to cover 10 days of activities that began on September 16, 1987. The events culminated with an assembly program on September 26, 1987 that I was fortunate enough to participate in as guest speaker. Refreshments were served on the lawn for 1,200 high school students and balloons were launched to commemorate the historic event.

I can think of no more worthy area of study in the realm of social studies than the history of the United States, especially the deliberative process employed by our Founding Fathers in the writing of our Constitution. I commend Doris Lucas for her obvious love of American history and the manner in which her enthusiastic efforts help instill that same feeling in our young people—the future leaders of our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO CLIFF LAMBERT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Cliff Lambert, who will be honored as Alumnus of the Year by the Santa Barbara Education Fund and the Santa Barbara High School District at the Third Annual Awards Banquet on May 14, 1988.

An alumnus of the 1967 class of Santa Barbara High School, Mr. Lambert taught and coached basketball at Bishop Diego High School from 1976 to 1980, where he became the first black administrator at that institution when he was appointed dean of boys and athletic director. He has also received a number of awards for community service, including the Hargraves Award for Outstanding Community Service in 1986; recognition from the Santa

Barbara Elks Club 613 for outstanding contribution in the field of recreation and in his position as director of the Tournament of Champions; and recognition from the Santa Barbara High School basketball team and support groups for outstanding contribution to the high school basketball program.

Mr. Lambert's priority goal for several years has been to make a maximum contribution to community welfare through his position in the recreation department and his involvement with the Endowment for Youth Committee. In this capacity, he has been committed to raising the level and opportunity of education for the youth of Santa Barbara.

At this time, I join with the Santa Barbara community in saluting Cliff Lambert for his many years of dedicated service and commend him for his efforts and the honor of being Alumnus of the Year of Santa Barbara High School.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRADUATES OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL OF LAW

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the appointment of Judge Kenneth Hoyt to the U.S. Federal District Court, Southern District of Texas, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to over 50 judges who are graduates of the Thurgood Marshall School of Law, located on the campus of Texas Southern University. The school will be honoring the graduates in a ceremony, Sunday, May 15, 1988.

The theme of this celebration is "judicial honor roll" and is a fitting tribute to the graduates of the law school, particularly because of its history. The guiding spirit which led to the founding of Thurgood Marshall School of Law originated in 1946 when Heman Marion Sweatt, a young black student, filed an application for admission to the University of Texas School of Law and was rejected because of his race. The young man filed a suit against the school which resulted in the State of Texas establishing a makeshift law school for blacks, and ultimately the establishment of Texas State University for Negroes—now Texas Southern University.

Today, under the leadership of Dean James M. Douglas, the law school continues to produce lawyers that are professionals in the fullest sense of the word. Since 1949 the school has graduated over 1,500 lawyers, many of whom, have gone on to serve in the highest positions of legal service. It is with utmost respect I commend the graduates and the institution for years of dedicated service to the community.

FORUM HELD ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues a forum in Miami, FL, in which I recently participated and which impressed me greatly. The forum was sponsored by the Close Up Foundation which, in addition to its Washington program, is beginning to conduct regional programs to educate young people around the country on the foreign and domestic policies of the United States.

The subject of the program was United States-Nicaraguan relations. There were group discussions led by political science professors from the University of Miami and Florida International University.

I must stress the interest and intelligence of these high school students concerning the United States and its foreign policy. Many students were already knowledgeable on this subject and others, who had no previous background, asked intelligent questions.

After the program, students voted on several issues that are paramount in United States-Nicaraguan relations. The results of the vote were 94 in favor of the continuing our military assistance to the Contras; 37 for providing only humanitarian support; and 46 for lifting the trade embargo on Nicaragua.

This forum enlightened me as to how important it is to educate the young people of America on foreign and domestic policy. It has been proven that if people are better educated on government and its policies, they will be less cynical of government and more politically aware.

The Close Up Foundation continues to give me and the students an invaluable experience. I think the students learned more about American foreign policy in one day than they could learn from weeks of reading the newspaper and watching television news. The idea of regional Close Up programs around the country is an excellent educational device. I would like to commend Florida International University, the Dade County Public Schools, and Florida Close Up, Inc., for sponsoring this forum and hope it will be the first of many.

SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the week of May 7 through May 14 has been declared "Small Business Week in America" by President Reagan. In honor of this event I would like to bring to your attention a group of volunteers in my Third District of New Mexico who have dedicated themselves to helping small businesses start and grow.

This group is the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE] sponsored by the Small

Business Administration. SCORE is staffed by retired business executives who volunteer their experienced counsel to a small business's ongoing operations and to the new entrepreneur just starting out.

My district's SCORE chapter has a staff of 26 members with over 800 years of combined business experience that is available to small businesses in northern New Mexico.

Over the years SCORE has proven itself an effective resource that helps small businesses grow in the good times and makes them stronger in the lean years, ready for the future.

It is ironic that President Reagan praises SCORE with this declaration while he advocates the elimination of the Small Business Administration. I hope that during "Small Business Week" the President will realize the contribution programs like SCORE make to help keep our competitive edge.

COMMENDING THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM FOR THEIR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Calvert Distillery at Relay, MD, for its commitment to quality. For the past year, the Calvert Distillery has been instituting a quality improvement process developed by Mr. Phil Crosby.

The goal of this program is to involve all employees and to impress upon each and every one that quality begins with them. As part of the quality improvement process, each employee will attend training classes to convey that message.

On Thursday, May 19, 1988, the Calvert Distillery will have a day of celebration to commemorate the completion of the quality improvement process, and to help reinforce employees' commitment and dedication to the quality process.

I urge my colleagues to join with me to hail this innovative approach. The Calvert Distillery is to be honored for its commitment to its employees, its consumers, and to quality.

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH'S FIRST SPEECH IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—"THE UNAPPLAUDED MOLDERS OF MEN"

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, 55 years ago, Senator Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, delivered the first of many inspiring speeches he would give both on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. It is with great honor that I call my colleagues' attention to that first speech—an eloquent and touching salute to the unap-

plauded molders of men—our mothers. The following are the words of Senator Randolph:

THE UNAPPLAUDED MOLDERS OF MEN

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling that I am treading on holy ground that I ask you to turn with me today for a few minutes to honor the immortal builder of all heroes—mother. Too long have mothers been the unapplauded molders of men, too long the true but unsung architects of destiny.

Volumes have been written about kings and emperors; historians have told of the exploits of a thousand heroes of battle; biographers have packed into colorful words the life and death of our statesmen; while painters have filled galleries with likenesses of our living great; but it remained for Miss Anna Jarvis, a West Virginia woman, untold years after the first mother had given birth to a son, to immortalize mother by having the Congress of the United States give recognition to Mother's Day through the display of our flag. The Congress established this memorial in 1914, and since that year on Mother's Day men and women turn from the turmoil of labor and by silent communion with that mother, living or dead, receive again from her the strength of mind and the pureness of soul that only can be bred in that greatest of all loves—that of a mother for her child.

Oh, if the historians, the painters, and sculptors could see through the outward acts of men to the source from which they derive their power of greatness, how different might be the lists of the honored and successful! How different would be the story of our national progress!

Behold the settling of the New World. With the Pilgrim father who sought his religious liberty in a new and unknown land came also the Pilgrim mother. She it was who endured the same hardships as her stronger mate; she it was who steadfast to her duty of wife and mother battled with him the cold of the cruel New England winters; she with him sacrificed the comparative peace and safety of the Old World for the dangers of the New; she with him fought the savage Indian; she kept his house, cooked his meals, bore him sons and daughters, and earnestly and faithfully reared them into new pioneers destined to build America.

Write, ye historians, of the mother of George Washington faithfully training that great man in the paths of duty and service. Record the story of the brave mother from the hills of western Virginia who sent her three sons to fight in the Continental Army when the British under Colonel Tarleton, threatened invasion of the Shenandoah Valley with these words:

"Go, my sons, and keep back the foot of the invader or see my face no more."

When this story was related to Washington in the darkest hours of the Revolution he said:

"Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding Nation from the dust and set her free."

Paint, ye artists, the settlement of the western America, but forget not that into that empire-building went not only the toil and blood of our pioneer men but that into it also went the immeasurable toil of pioneer women. Too often we visualize the skeletons that marked the trail across the prairies, the mountains, and deserts as the last remains of a Custer, a Lewis, a great frontiersman who died in glory defending his

loved ones. Too often the true story written on the desert sands is the story of a mother's sacrifice, sometimes in the forefront of battle but more often in the burdensome strife of daily tasks that bent and broke her body. Too often the mute bones on the westward trail bespeak the death of a mother in childbirth. The story of the cradle rather than the report of the blunderbuss marks the westward course of empire.

O orators, if you would explain the greatness of Lincoln paint the vision of Nancy Hanks; fill your minds, if you can, with the glory of her mother love, catch the strains of the strange lullabies she sang to her unborn child. What fount of greatness can compare with hers? Biographers, if you would know from whence came the staunchness of Woodrow Wilson's soul, the breadth of his great vision, search out the secret gift of life and life's greatest ideals transmitted to him by his mother.

And so goes the story day in and day out, from the mothers of the great to the mothers of all men throughout the world. I wonder if any son ever knew the true depth of a mother's heart. Is there any force for righteousness and peace in the world equal to the force of a mother's daily teaching of obedience, of peace, of love, and of devotion to high ideals? Is there any nobler lesson taught than is taught by a mother's living example of sacrifice, of duty, and of love?

One September evening, several years ago, I stood on the railroad-station platform in Charleston, the capital of our State, just before the night train for Clarksburg was ready to pull out.

It was a delightful twilight, and I did not want to board the sleeper until the last minute. Just then a young man came swinging toward the car steps carrying his luggage. I know the boy, and it happened that he was leaving for Morgantown to enroll as a freshman at West Virginia University. It was the beginning of his first great life's adventure.

Standing close by, I heard the final words of parting. The father shook his son's hand with a final admonition, "I hope you'll make the football team, but go easy on the money, for your old dad has to settle all the bills." And this was a remark that many a father has made to his son. The sister said she hoped he might be pledged to the best fraternity on the campus. And then his sweetheart murmured—but I shall not report what they said, for we should never tell what sweethearts speak at parting time.

But, seriously, I shall never forget the words spoken by that mother to her boy, as she put her loving arms around his stalwart shoulders and said, "My boy, like your father, I want you to make the football team, and like your sister, I want you know

the best people, but above all other things I hope you'll always remember to be a good boy."

When that mother spoke she did not mean "good boy" in the sense that she desired her son to be a wishy-washy sort of person. She meant what every mother has meant when she said those words. She simply wanted her boy to be honest, chivalrous, brave, and to stand four-square against the evil winds that blow.

And thus do mothers write the living stories of men and nations. Behind the storm and strife and blustering of the actors most vividly before our eyes do we see the power of mother love and the fashioning of manhood and womanhood in mother's heart and hands.

I once heard a friend telling a young woman that he did not believe in any hereafter; that so far as he was concerned heaven and hell consisted of the joys and sorrows that every person experienced in this world and that when death stopped the movements of this life his body became only so much decaying matter and nothingness was the end. The young woman answered him in these words, "Do you mean to tell me that I shall never again see my mother?" And in that simple and yet boundless faith that mother and immortality were one and inseparable; in the sureness of her knowledge that when she had become weary of the labors of life there would be waiting the radiant face of her mother to comfort her and the loving arms to enfold her once more—never again to be separated in all eternity—in the light of that abiding hope and faith, all of the scientific arguments of my friend were of the nothingness of which he spoke. Against that mother-love logic was but the mere exercise of dried-up mathematics. And it is the same mother love that has enthroned the highest ideals in the hearts of all men. It has been the inspiration of the great and the comfort and hope of the lowly. Before the voice of a mother telling her son to "be a good boy" all of the pomp and splendor of the outward world fades away and

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart,
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.

Mother's Day is the most fitting memorial that can be raised to mothers of men. When we drive about the city of Washington we proceed from circle to circle, from monument to monument. Here stands a statue of Farragut, and here a likeness of Webster, and towering over them all is the giant spire honoring the great Washington. It is fitting that a nation should honor its heroes. But no statue can be raised to mother as enduring and as inspiring as the child each

mother rears herself. No writer can enclose between the backs of any book all of the wisdom of a mother's teaching. No poet can capture all of the joys and sorrows of a mother's heart. No painter has the power to transmit to his canvas the beauty of a mother's face that glows in the memory of her dear ones, no matter how homely, how grotesque, or how blank and stupid that same face many have appeared to strangers. Even the wizardry of the sculptor's hand cannot endue his cold marble with the warmth of a mother's love. No; only a special day set apart for us, sons and daughters of mothers living and mothers dead, to commune again in our thoughts with those to whom we owe our all, is a fitting memorial to Mother. Memory alone holds for us the charm of her personality. Memory alone brings back the picture of those thousands of cares and daily tasks she did for us; the joyful laughter at our successes; the loving kindness of her manner. Memory alone brings back the mother we knew, and to bring back any other mother is only to rear an unworthy monument.

Today we are living in a world of personalities. Europe bristles with names of men rather than names of nations. Stalin of Russia, Mussolini of Italy, Hitler of Germany—who knows what influence their mothers had upon them? From whence their courage, their vision, their power? A mother tapped the sources of their personality, taught them the duties and tasks of life, guarded their bodies, and filled their minds with great thoughts.

Today in our Western Hemisphere it has been said the our President Roosevelt is the outstanding and dominant personality. Fortunately are we Americans to have his mother alive. This splendid mother of our President sees him as he magnificently commands our ship of state. She remembers daily the dreams she had for him in the yesteryears when with her aid and guidance he was equipping himself for just such a momentous task of leadership. Humble, yet justly proud, she walks securely down the remaining miles on her highway of life, knowing that there follows along the trail a son who is perhaps destined to become one of the truly great leaders of mankind. And ever behind Roosevelt will remain his warm and glowing mother.

The late great poet, Henry Van Dyke, has expressed in tender words my wish and your wish when he says:

I cannot pay my debt
For all the love that she has given;
But Thou, love's Lord,
Wilt not forget
Her due reward—
Bless her in earth and heaven.

[Applause.]